







THE  
VVhole Proceedings  
OF THE  
TREATY

Held at R O S K I L D, between  
His Majesty the  
King of Sweden,  
AND THE  
King of Denmark.

TOGETHER  
With the severall Mediations from  
*France, England, and Holland*, for  
the Concluding and settling the Peace  
between them; being the very Original  
Acts and Records themselves.

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*Translated out of Latine into English.*

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L O N D O N,  
Printed by J. M. for Daniel Pakeman, and are to be sold at his  
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THE

Vol. Proceedings

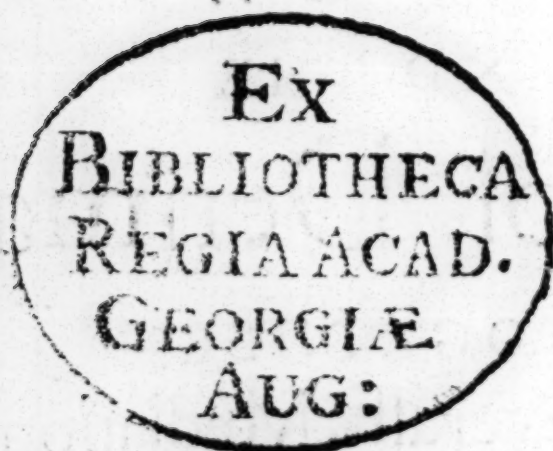
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The Publick Acts and Records mentioned, and often recited in the Margin of his Majesty of SVVEDENS Remonstrances: (formerly promised) and now made publick.

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Letter A.

*The Proposition of Sir Philip Meadows, Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of England, wherein under the Name of his Master he offereth his Assistance towards a Mediation between the Nothern Crowns.*



Is most Serene Highness, the Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. my most gracious Lord and Master, hath lately received divers Letters, particularly, one from your Majesty, whereby he is informed of the War lately broken out between your Majesty, and the King of Sweden. And however he accepts of your Majesties intimation thereof, for a testimony of your love and respect; yet he could not possibly receive a more unwelcome message, then of a War begun between these two Crowns, in regard of the late league and friendship concluded between both your Majesties, in regard ye are both Professors of one and the same Religion, and lastly in regard your united forces would not onely carry terror with them towards the common Enemy, but likewise become a great support to the Protestant cause; whereas being

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thus

thus employed to the effusion of Christian blood, and your mutual ruines, it cannot but weaken your own force, and consequently endanger the said cause, especially in this Juncture of time, when the *Papalins* are every where unanimously and vigorously endeavouring by open force the destruction thereof. Certainly neither the King of *Spain*, with whom at this present my Master is at open defiance, nor the King of *Hungary*, nor the whole House of *Austria* (that chief Pillar of the *Papacy*) could receive so pleasing an intelligence, as that of this present unhappy Division. Besides, your Majesty cannot be ignorant, how great an impediment this would put to the free Commerce of Merchants, especially in the Baltick Sea, particularly to us of *England*, who cannot be without those Commodities, which are dayly brought from those parts for the use of our shipping. Upon these considerations it is, that his most serene *Highness* hath employed me to compose what in him lies, these sad and unhappy Divisions; and for this end, it is that he hath sent me to your Majesty, in his Name to become a Mediator of those differences and strifes, which have broken out between your Majesty, and the Crown of *Sweden*. And in his name it is, that I undertake, his said Highness shall use his utmost power with the King of *Sweden*, to dispose his Majesty to admit of an happy composition, to which purpose he hath already dispatched his Envoy Extraordinary to that King, and in his name it is that I promise, his said most Serene Highness shall interest himselfe with all possible justice and impartiality, to the end such Peace, as by Gods assistance shall be concluded, may inviolably and unanimously be observed, in case your Majesty shall admit of his mediation and interposition in this affair. This is what I have at present to propose to your Majesty from his most Serene Highness, and unto which I humbly beg your Majesties speedy Answer, that I may be able to give his Highness my Master, a certain accompt thereof.

*Dated at Copenhagen,  
Septemb. 13. 1657.*

Letter



## Letter B.

*The King of Denmarks Declaration upon the English Envoy's Proposition.*

**T**He most Serene and most Potent, the King of Denmark, Norway, Vandalls, and Gothes, our most Gracious Lord, hath understood by a second Proposition of Sir Philip Meadows, Envoy Extraordinary of his most Serene Highness the Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of England Scotland, and Ireland, with how great a sadness his said Highness hath received the news of the War lately broken out between his said Majesty and the King of Sweden; as likewise the pregnant Arguments which he useth to introduce peace and amity, by urging the many inconveniencies which must needs attend a War between two Kings, allied unto each other both in the bonds of Religion, bloud, and neighbourhood; and how from thence it is that he offereth his mediation and interposition, to compose the differences now in dispute. And though his said Majesty, our most Gracious Lord and Master had mature consideration of those many miseries which attend all Wars, and ever studied to preserve a sincere and cordial friendship with all, especially his Neighbours, Allies, and Confederates; yet at last being urged by such extream necessity, and provoked by divers injuries and considerable losses received by and from the Swedes, who have all along slighted the most fair proposalls of Peace, he could no longer forbear taking up Arms in his own defence, and did even in the very beginning of the Warre propose this end to himself, of securing by his power a free, open and safe commerce for all the Borderers in and about the Baltick Sea; nor hath he yet omitted any thing, that might conduce to the obtaining this so good and happy a Quiet. And whereas his most Serene Highness, out of his particular care, prudence, and greatness of mind, hath thought good to offer his mediation and interposal for the composing of the differences now



in dispute between these Northern Crowns, and to promise that he will proceed therein with all justice and impartiality; his most Serene Majesty cannot but approve of his care for the welfare of his Kingdoms, the union of the Protestants, and the security of Commerce; and as his most serene Highness hath not a little obliged his Majesty our most Gracious Lord and Master, by this demonstration of his friendship, so his Majesty shall thankfully acknowlegde it, and doth consequently in consideration of the reasons alledged, admit and assent unto such a treaty, for the obtaining a sincere, honourable, firm and inviolable Peace by his most serene Highness's interposal, so soon as ever his said Majesty shall be given to understand, that the most Serene and most Potent, the King of Sweden shall apply himself with the like willingness, to admit of the said Negotiation and Treaty, in relation to the time, place and manner of carrying on this design. And hereunto we have affixed his Royal Majesties Seal, sealed by his Royal Majesty our Lord and Master his particular command, in answer to that Proposition made by word of mouth, and delivered in writing, by the Honourable, the Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the *Lord Protector*.

*Dated at Copenhagen.  
Sept. 25. 1657.*

## Let. C.

*The Declaration of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, our most Gracious Lord and King, delivered unto the Envoy Extraordinary of the most Serene and Illustrious, The Protector of the Common wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, wherein his said Highness's proffer of becoming a Mediator to compose the differences in Denmark is accepted. Dated at Wismar the 19th of October, 1657.*

**H**is most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, is fully acquainted both from the Letters of the most Serene his Highness,

ness the *Lord Protector* of the *Common-wealth of England; Scotland, and Ireland*, as also from the late Proposition of the honourable Major General *Jephson*, Envoy Extraordinary of his said Highness, with the greatnesse of his said Highness grief for these unhappy differences between his Majesty of *Sweden*, and the King of *Denmark*, with what passion and earnestness he wisheth a secure and firm Peace might be established between these Northern Crowns, and with how much affection and tenderness he proposeth his becoming a Mediator, thereby to procure and renew that good understanding and friendship heretofore practised between the said two Kings, so nearly related in Blood, Religion and Dominion. His S. R. M. cannot sufficiently complain of the manifold injuries the King of *Denmark* hath offered both to his person and Kingdoms; That contrary to the Laws of all Nations, contrary to a solemn Agreement, contrary to his own Oath, contrary to his frequent and reiterated Protestation of observing with all integrity that Peace, which was anciently maintained between the two Crowns; and that contrary to an Instrument under his own hand, wherein he obligeth himselfe not to obstruct by any means whatsoever, the progress of his Majesties victorious Conquests in *Poland*; and yet that after all this, his said Majesty of *Denmark*, when his S. R. M. of *Sweden* was thinking of nothing less, should offer to invade his Dominions in an hostile manner, both by Sea and Land, and consequently put a stop to that full Carriere of Victories, which his Majesty of *Sweden* was reaping in the bowels of *Poland*, Most assuredly his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, may safely profess and call God to witness, that he was compelled by meere necessity, and that against his own inclinations, to engage himselfe in the *Danish War*; and that for his particular, he was no waies in fault, as his Adversaries would suggest, that the Peace between the two Crowns, cemented by a near relation of blood, and corroborated by the uniform profession of the same Religion, was so suddenly interrupted and destroyed, or to be blamed, that it had not been of more reciprocal advantage and continuance. Seeing to that end his S. R. M. often invited and wooed as it were the King of  
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*Denmark*, to enter into a more strict union & league with him, which in reason would have tended to the mutual security of their Trading, and their joynt opposing any Common Enemy; nay, and his Majesty of *Denmark* at first seemed to be well pleased with it, in regard he impowered certain Commissioners, to treat with his Majestie of *Swedens* Resident and Plenipotentiary at *Copenhagen*, to that very intent and purpose. In fine, his Majesty of *Denmark* no sooner perceived his Majestie of *Swedens* affairs to be at a stand, occasioned by the Revolt of the *Polonians*, and the approaches of some fresh Enemies, stirr'd up no doubt at the instigation of the King of *Denmark*, but he presently assisteth them with advices and provisions, supposing he had then obtained an opportunity to recover by force certain Provinces, which his Predecessors had anciently lost, and upon just grounds granted to him. In order hereunto he began to perplex the Treaty at *Copenhagen*, and raised new demands, as till then never heard of, of the justice and reasonableness of which there never yet was or is produced any one probable Argument. When these his pretensions, and our just causes of exception at his delays and double dealings, came to be scann'd and look'd into by his Majesty of *Swedens* Resident and Minister; he proposed unto them, that they might be debated by Commissioners on either part, who by the constitution of Peace between the said Crowns, ought to meet upon the Confines, there to Treat and compose any difference that might arise: of this they would not accept, notwithstanding they were promised all satisfaction, in case it could be demonstrated, that his S. R. M. of *Sweden* had in the least broken the Peace heretofore established between the two Crowns. This the *Danes* would needs take for a breach of the Treaty, and accordingly they began to attaque his Majesty of *Swedens* Dominions, persecuting his Subjects with fire, and sword, to the indangering of the Protestant cause, and the utter ruine of all Commerce in the Baltick Sea; but how justly or unjustly let the world judge. Yet notwithstanding all these indignities, his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, though in the heat of the War, was not averse to any overtures of Peace, at a time too, when by Gods assist-

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ance he had beaten all his Enemies out of *Holstein* and *Jutland*, some few places excepted, and held those great and rich Countreyes in subjection, with his Victorious Army. Nor at no time indeed, could any thing be more acceptable unto his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, than the establishing the ancient Peace and friendship between those two Crowns, provided it might be done with honour and security. In reference whereunto, his S. R. M. of *Sweden* was no sooner informed by the *Sieur de Meules* Extraordinary Ambassador of the most Christian King, the King of *France*, of the like inclination and propensity towards Peace in the King of *Denmark*; but he forthwith impowred certain Commissioners with full instructions, to treat with those of *Denmark*, who were to meet by the interposition of the said *Sieur de Meules*, and to settle certain Præliminaries, which might facilitate the composure of the Peace. But after the *Sieur de Meules* returned to the *Danes*, to inform himself of their Kings inclination to admit of a Treaty, and to discourse with the Commissioners about the time and place in *Jutland*, or the Dukedom of *Sleswick*; his S. R. M. of *Sweden* not hearing of any their resolutions that way tending, he could not but conclude, and that upon good grounds, that the *Danes* did not proceed with any integrity or real intention in this affair, which suspicion was the more increased, in regard the *Danes* took not the least notice of his said Majesty of *Sweden*'s answer delivered in writing unto the Proposition of the said *Sieur de Meules*, and by him personally delivered to them. And although the most Serene his Highness the *Lord Protector* of *England*, did not a little encourage his S. R. Majesty of *Sweden* to hope for a good issue, when he was pleased to interpose himself; yet it would much have confirm'd his Majesty in those his thoughts, had the King of *Denmark* in testimony of his real acceptation of his said Highness mediation, assigned any time or place to give a beginning to the Treaty. His S. R. M. of *Sweden* did ever suppose, that the most probable way of settling a Peace between the two Crowns, and the most likely to facilitate and quicken it, would be first of all to treat and conclude of, the Preliminaries with those Commissioners which his Majesty had left at the Army, according

cording to his Declaration upon the Proposition of the *Sieur de Menles*; or if that would not be granted, that then both parties should assent to those Preliminaries, which had been concluded by Commissioners of either party, in the year 1644. for and concerning the place in the confines of the Kingdoms where the Treaty should be managed, of the main businesse of Peace, the number of the Commissioners, the Protections and Passes both for the said Commissioners, and for the security of their Messengers. And accordingly his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, doth hereby declare his assent unto the said Preliminaries, concluded upon as aforesaid; Provided his most serene Majesty of *Denmark* (unto whose prudence and choice it is submitted) do direct and limit a fit and convenient time for the Commissioners to meet and treat, without any flying off from the mediation of the said most Christian King, the King of *France*, and the most Serene, the *Lord Protector* of the Common-weath of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*. To which, as the most ready and convenient medium for the settling of a peace again, if the most Serene, the King of *Denmark*, shall give his assent and concurrence therein, his S. R. M. of *Sweden* doth hereby declare, That he is not onely ready to accept of that mediation which his most Serene Highness hath offered, but returns him most especial thanks, in that he was pleased so friendly to offer his endeavours for the removing of these dissentions, not at all doubting, but that his most Serene Highness, and the most Christian King, the King of *France*, will in their prudence joynly act together in this work of Mediation, and direct such course to be taken, whereby the most Serene, his Majesty of *Sweden*, and his people, who have suffered wrongfully from the *Danes*, may receive convenient satisfaction for the loss and injuries they have sustained, and be secured for the future from the further violence of the *Danes*. By which means his most Serene Highness will not onely make a great addition to that neerness of friendship and amity which is betwixt his Highness, and his S. R. M. but will much encrease the advantage of the Nothern part of the world, the common cause of the Protestants, and the freedom of Commerce and Navigation: Thus his S. R. M. of

*Sweden*



*Sweden* desiring from the bottom of his heart an happy success upon this great work of Pacification, commanded with an assurance of his Majesties favour, this Declaration of his said Royal Majestie to be sealed with his Royal Signet:

*Dated as above.*

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## Letter D.

*The Second Declaration of the King of Denmark, at the instance of Sir Philip Meadows.*

**T**He most Serene and most Potent, the King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, our most Gracious Master, being at the same time when he was provided for War, acquainted with the Answer that the most Serene and most Potent, the King of *Sweden* gave to the Envoy Extraordinary of the most Serene his Highnesse the Protector of *England, Scotland and Ireland*, upon the mediation which he tendereth to make a Peace between these Northern Kingdoms, took first into consideration with what reasons the King of *Sweden* endeavoured to perswade, and in a manner evidence to the less heedful, that his sacred Royal Majesty of *Denmark* and *Norway*, had without any just cause of provocation, & contrary both to his own Covenant and the Laws of Nations, assaulted the King of *Sweden* in open War by Sea and Land, and rejected all conditions of any friendly transaction before the War began. His said S. R. M. of *Denmark* thinks it not a fit expedient of reconciliation to repeat those weighty reasons, that after the suffering so many intollerable injuries, the defrauding him of his customes, the violating of agreement, the damages that he sustained both by Land and Sea, and such just conditions of peace slighted; forc'd him by an inevitable necessity to declare a War against the King of *Sweden*, they being manifest to the whole world, obvious to the view and judgement of every one, and approved by them: With what great respect the most Serene, his S. R. M.



of *Denmark* admitted of the interposal of the most Serene, the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, with what earnestness he endeavoured to promote by his friends the business of peace, but how insolently the *Swedish* Deputy rejected all conditions of a just peace, & how unexpectedly he broke up the Treaty in this place, is apparent enough to the Elector of *Brandenburgh* himselfe, and to all others that were present at this affair; and how stedfast he remained in this purpose even after the War broke out, *Sieur de Menles* Ambassador Extraordinary of the most Christian King of *France*, had he not been prevented by death, could have given sufficient testimony. Upon which grounds his S. R. M. of *Denmark* and *Norway*, out of an Heroick spirit flights such kind of slanderous imputations, things usual in our adverse Party. But that his Highness the *Lord Protector*, and every one else, may plainly see how ready his S. M. affection, and how constant his desire hath been to re-establish and secure a firm peace, he doth again return that answer given to Sir *Philip Meadows*, the Envoy Extraordinary of his most Serene Highness, the 25th day of *September* last; and as to the Preliminaries, he assents with the King of *Sweden* to that Transaction too, which was entered into in the year 1644. by Commissioners of either party, concerning the settling the grand Affair of Peace, the number of Commissioners to be Authorized, and the granting them safe Pass-ports, and the security of Messengers and Curriers. But as to the place of the Treaties, he thinks *Lubeck*, or some other neighbouring place to be more convenient. His S. R. M. of *Denmark* doth further by these presents declare, that he doth willingly accept of that Mediation which is offered him by his Highness, the *Lord Protector* of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Yet so, that not onely his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, but all the Inhabitants of the Baltick Sea, especially the most Serene the King of *Poland*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, may by these Treaties of Peace be quietly restored to their former condition of safety, the ancient freedom of Commerce and Navigation, which our Adversaries have hitherto interrupted, may be preserved in the Baltick Sea, and

and consequently the people enjoy their former quiet, and the innocent be freed from that oppression which the calamity of the War hath brought upon them. And in as much as the most Serene the King of *Sweden*, hath in his foresaid Declaration made mention of admitting the mediation of the most Christian King, his S. R. M. of *Denmark* will willingly condescend to that too, if offered unto him. If these things be allowed on, there will be no further stoppage, but that as soon as the Passes can be in due form prepared and given to the Gentlemen the Mediators, this business of composure may by the blessing of God soon admit of a beginning, and be brought to an happy end. This his S. R. M. of *Denmark* commanded with the tender of his favour and respect to be sent sealed with his own Seal to the Envoy Extraordinary of the most Serene the Protector of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*.

*At Copenhagen the 3d.  
of Novemb. 1657.*

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## Letter E.

*The Answer of his S. R. M. of Sweden, to the second Declaration of the King of Denmark:*

**T**He most Serene and most Potent, the King of *Sweden*, our most Gracious Lord, could not imagine, that the Declaration of his said Royal Majesty, wherein he hath so sufficiently evidenced his ready inclination to Treat about the settling of a Peace again between these two Northern Kingdoms, by the mediation of the most Christian King, the King of *France*, and the most Serene, the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, should be so harshly censured amongst the *Danes*; nor could he sufficiently admire, that in theirs they had the confidence, contrary to the dictate of their own conscience, to lay the whole blame of the War that was made, upon his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and



to appeal to the judgement of the whole world to justify their taking up Arms. But having already been large upon this subject in the confutation of two Pamphlets the *Danes* writ, to justify to the world their proceeding in the War; his S. R. M. of *Sweden* makes no question, but that it hath found greater approbation amongst all men, then the *Danes* *ius feciale injustum*, or their Manifest they so much boast of; and therefore deems it superfluous to contend with the most Serene the King of *Denmark* any more in this kind. And as his S. R. M. of *Sweden* doth still continue his former resolution in settling a Peace again between these two Northern Kingdoms, so he cannot but take it with some regret, that the most Serene the King of *Denmark*, should not be willing to assent to the place of Treating, according to the transaction of those Preliminaries in the year 1644. in as much as by the ancient received customes between these Kingdoms, such Treaties use alwaies to be appointed on the confines of the Kingdoms, the receding from which his S. R. M. can by no meanes approve of, especially in regard all actings & instructions necessary for that affair, may be in a readiness this Winter season far more easily and without any danger upon the confines. The case is not now the same as it was the last Summer or Autumne, when it was urged that the Commissioners should meet betwixt the two Armies, because then there was great hopes to re-establish a peace in a short time without many circumstances or solemnities, and by reason of the more seasonableness of the time of the year, the actings and instructions might be conveyed with more security from *Sweden*. Nor can his S. R. M. of *Sweden* satisfie himself of any serious inclination of the most Serene the King of *Denmark* to peace, from his second Declaration sent to Sir *Philip Meadows* Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the Lord Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, in as much as he raiseth many difficulties in it, and would have the controversies of all the Inhabitants on the *Baltick* Sea, which have no relation at all to the War betwixt *Sweden* and *Denmark*, to be interested in his, and determined together with them: Yet nevertheless, if there be any of the Inhabitants of the said Sea, that are particularly interested

ressed in this War, and his Majesty of *Denmark* desires that the Ministers of any of his Confederates should be present at a place of Treaty chosen upon the confines of the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and be assistant to his Commissioners, the most Serene his Majesty of *Sweden* will grant them Passes to go safely to the place of Treaty, to stay there, and go thence at their pleasure. And his S. R. M. of *Sweden* expects the same to his Confederates and their Ministers; and in that case reserves it. Besides, if the high and mighty Lords, the Lords of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, shall first in due wise ratifie the Treaty at *Elbing*, and deliver the ratification thereof, and thus renew their ancient leagues and amity, and then offer themselves as Mediators to appease the commotions in *Denmark*; his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, to take away all occasion of complaint that the Lords of the United Provinces might lay hold of, will then declare himself in like manner in that affair, as his S. R. M. himself hath often more at large expressed himself to the Lords Ambassadors of the United Provinces at his Court. All these things, if the most Serene the King of *Denmark*, doth seriously intend to enter into a Peace with his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, he cannot disallow of; and in order thereunto will agree upon a place on the confines of the Kingdoms, convenient for the Commissioners to meet at, and will prefix a day, which as soon as his S. R. M. of *Sweden* shall receive intimation of, he will forthwith send his Commissioners, and dispatch Passes in right form, and take care for the delivery of them into the hands of the mediators, by which means by the divine assistance, this business of the Pacification may receive a sudden beginning, and be brought to an happy end. This his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, by reason of the second Declaration of his most Serene the King of *Denmark*, commanded with his due respects to be presented to the Envoy Extraordinary of the Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and to be sealed with his Royal Signet.

*Dated at Wismar the 7th.  
of Decemb. 1657.*

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## Letter F.

*The third Declaration of the King of Denmark concerning the business of Peace.*

**A**Lthough the most Serene and most Potent, the King of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, our most gracious Lord, hath in his Answer sent the third of *November* last (upon the Declaration of the most Serene the King of *Sweden*) to the Envoy Extraordinary of the Protector of *England, Scotland* and *Ireland*, so clearly and plainly expressed his meaning, touching those things which required a further explication, that the King of *Sweden* (all obstacles removed) might readily have proceeded in that Affair; yet beyond all his hope and expectation, he perceives by a further Declaration of the *Swedes*, dated at *Wismar*, the seventh day of this instant moneth, that the adverse party only made use of the name of Peace for a specious pretence, involving those preliminaries which were first to be assented to; concerning the Justice of the War, the place for the Treaties, and the mediation of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, under certain prescribed Conditions, which cannot so easily be performed, in such difficulties and intricacies; that every one may plainly enough see, that those things make not to the promoting of this business of Peace, but rather the putting in of new Remora's; and that consequently a doubt may be made, whether the King of *Sweden* hath any serious inclination to the Treaties. It was not the intent of the most Serene and most Potent the King of *Denmark*, in his foresaid Answer to gain any to patronise so just a cause as he had to take up Armes; that having found such Judges, as to have been so often approved of already: Nor doth he think it to be grounded on so solid a foundation, for the place of the Treaties to be so necessarily prefixed in the Confines of the Kingdome, that another, though more convenient, may not by any means be admitted of, seeing that anciētly and in latter times, there have been Treaties of Peace between these Northern

thern Kingdoms, begun and concluded in several places, as *Rostock* and *Stetin*, and the King of *Sweden* himself, as the French Ambassador, Mounſieur de *Meules*, related it, the last *Auguſt*, made choiſe of a place in *Furland*, for the Commissioners of both Parties to meet in ; nor is there any thing (as the adverſe party objects) ſo that care be taken to ſecure the Carriers, that can be the leaſt hinderance, why the Inſtructions neceſſary for theſe Treaties ſhould not in this winter ſeaſon be conveniently conveyed through theſe Kingdoms from *Sweden* to *Lubeck* without the leaſt danger. Beſides, it neither is his foreſaid Royal Maſteſty of *Denmarke* and *Norway*'s intention, nor will the words of his former Answer bear any ſuch interpretation, as that the controverſie of all the Inhabitants on the *Baltick Sea*, that have no relation at all to this War betwixt *Sweden* and *Poland*, ſhould be likewiſe decided in this pacification, but only of his Confederates, who are eſpecially intereſſed in it ; yet not as the *Swediſh* Answer would have it, that they ſhould only be aſſiſtant in this buſineſs of Peace, and appear there, but that they ſhould joyntly and equally be admitted to the Treaties. As to the mediation of the High and Mighty the Lords of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, his Royal Maſteſty of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, in regard it was at the beginning of this War, ſolemnly offered him by the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary of thoſe States, and his Royal Maſteſty at that time accepted of it, he cannot now in honour reſuſe it, or recede from it, much leſs delay it till the ratification of the Treaty at *Elbing*, that hath been put off above a year, eſpecially ſeeing their cauſe, as to the liberty and ſecurity of Commerce in the *Baltick Sea*, is there to be treated of.

As ſoon therefore as the moſt Serene his Maſteſty of *Sweden* ſhall confirm and ratifie the admiſſion of the aforeſaid United Provinces, to interpoſe in the compoſing of this War, and ſhall, as to the place, approve of *Lubeck*, or ſome other convenient place neer, and ſhall give his conſent that thoſe Confederates of his Royal Maſteſty of *Denmarke* and *Norway* ſhall be admitted as parties in this buſineſs of peace, and ſhall grant ſafe conducts neceſſary for this affair in right form, to  
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the Gentlemen the Mediators, and prefix a day certain for their meeting, his Royal Majesty of *Denmarke* and *Norway* will compleatly and fully perform the like, and all other things necessary, as they were approved on by both parties, at their Treating in the year forty four; that at last a firm and honorable Peace, which the most Serene his Highness the Protector of *England Scotland* and *Ireland* hath with such care and solicitation desired, may without further delay be settled again betwixt these two Northern Kingdoms, and they again tied to an Agreement one to the other, with a firm and lasting bond of Peace. These endeavours, that God would be pleased to grant an happy success to, is the hearty Prayer of the most Serene and most Potent, the King of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, who commanded in order to a farther explication of the *Swedish* Answer, that this, together with the tender of his Royal favour and respect, should be presented, Sealed under his Royal Signet, to his Highness's Envoy Extraordinary.

*Decemb. 27.*

1657.

## Letter G.

*Sir Philip Meadows Letter, Envoy Extraordinary of England, to his S. R. M. of Sweden, in which he signifieth the Danes inclination to a Peace, after the taking of Fuhnen.*

**T**HE Honourable Major General *Jephson*, Envoy Extraordinary of *England*, being absent from your Royal Court, whose assistance I should have made use of in this Affair to your Majesty; upon the former experience I have had of your Royal favour, and in discharge of the duty I am now employed in, as Mediator betwixt these two Northern Kingdoms, I have immediately sent away the bearer of these presents, one of my own family, to your most Serene Majesty.

The most Serene the King of *Denmarke*, to prevent the further

further effusion of Christian blood, and to make a friendly composure as soon as could be of this destructive War, by just conditions of a real Peace, hath nominated and appointed *Johachim de Gersdorp*, Lord of *Tundbyholm*, Knight, High Steward of *Denmarke*, and *Christian Scheel*, Lord of *Walee*, both Senators of the Kingdome of *Denmarke*, for his Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries, to meet Commissioners equally authorised by your Majesty, at a time and place to be named by your Majesty, for the settling a Peace between these two Kingdoms.

May it therefore please your most Serene Majesty, at the instance and intercession of his most Serene Highness, my most gracious Lord, likewise to depute Commissioners, and prefix a time and place, as also to command safe Conducts to be delivered in right form, for my selfe and the foresaid Lords the Commissioners of *Denmarke*, which when we shall receive, with the time and place appointed, we shall not fail to be suddenly there: Nor is there any question, but by the blessing of God, your Majesty may within a very few days receive the benefit of a very honourable Peace. In the mean time if your most Serene Majesty, shall put a stop to the farther Progress of your Armies, as having gained the lawful end of War, a just and honourable Peace, and be favourable and moderate in your success and prosperity, your Majesty in it will doubtless do an Act acceptable unto God, grateful to all the Princes of Christendome, and worthy the Chronicles of future Ages. This that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant, I do in the words and name of my Lord and Master request and beseech, on whom your Majesty by granting so singular a favour and courtesie upon his request, will lay a perpetual Obligation. That God the best and the greatest disposer of all things, may preserve your Majesty long in a safe and flourishing condition, is the hearty Prayer of

*Copenhagen, Feb. 3.  
1658.*

*His most Serene Highness of Eng-  
land, Scotland and Ireland, his  
Envoy Extraordinary,  
P. Meadow.*



## Letter H.

*His S. R. M. of Swedens Answer to Sir Philip Meadows Letter.*

**C***harles Gustavus* by the Grace of God, King of *Swedes*, *Gothes* and *Vandals*, great Prince of *Finland*, Duke of *Ehesten*, *Carlen*, *Bremen*, *Verden*, *Stein*, *Pomeran*, *Cassuben*, *Wenden*, Prince of *Rugen*. Lord of *Ingermanland* and *Wismar*, Count *Palatine* of *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Gulick*, *Cleve* and *Berg*.

Honourable and heartily beloved, We Greet you well. We received your Letter dated at *Copenhagen* the day before that of these presents, and in them we observe, first, your affectionate endeavour to reconcile differences: and secondly, a new inclination in the *Danes* (at least in show) for the settling of the Peace between us. As for the former, we think our selves obliged to return you our present thanks, in regard of the satisfaction we receive both of your ability and integrity in performing the office of a Mediator, and accordingly in future we shall think on some way how to proportion a reward befitting your deserts: And as for the second, we profess to be very well pleased with that compliance of theirs, in regard we have alwayes directed our actions only to the end, that we might gaine that which *Denmark* now grants us. We could heartily wish indeed, that either this spark had never encreased to so great a fire, or that upon its first flaming some apt mediums might have been found to extinguish it, and that something had been yeilded to our overtures and Proposals. But so it was, whether out of an implacable desire of an hasty revenge, we know not; or whether out of a rash inconsiderableness, sure we are, we could not meet the least concurrent inclinations with our own, which have ever tended toward peace, a work the most becoming men of all others. The *Danes* being possessed with a passion to try the dubious hazard of War, did so thwart and disturb all Counsels tending to Peace, that although we had good reasons

to ground our hopes of a composure, upon your interposals; yet now at last that the thing it selfe should stick both as to the number and quality of the mediators, and as to the including of other peoples affairs, no waies pertinent to those at this time in agitation between these Northern Kingdoms, that it should be at a stand upon their declining the usual manner and place of Treaties, observed ever since the peace of *Stetin*, cannot but speak aloud to the whole world, that *Denmark* by raising and inventing these Impediments and Remora's, less valued the glory of restoring Peace, then that of running the chance of an incertain War. And now at last that by Gods blessing it is so come to pass, that they seem willing to embrace more wholesome counsels; we also for our part shall not retract from our former proposals, but are still ready to give a clear testimony of our constant desires for preventing the spilling of Christian blood. To the end therefore, that his most Serene Highness the *Lord Protector*, whose endeavour in this affair we highly esteem, and other Christian Princes may evidently see the truth of our affections, and at the same time to prevent such further losses as may be occasioned by a longer continuance of the War, we have resolved and concluded to give our assent for a Treaty of Peace, upon the mediation and interposals of the respective Ministers of *France* and *England*. And because the thing it selfe requires hast, and that it is left unto us to nominate the place, we have thought it most convenient, that within eight dayes of the date hereof, the Commissioners of each party, impowred with sufficient authority, should meet and endeavour to their utmost to settle the Peace in either of the Islands, *Sproo*, or the City of *Rudcoping* in *Langland*, as should seem best unto the King of *Denmark*. And to the intent the success of this affair may receive no delay, we have herewith, according to the usual custome of other Nations, sent safe conductes and Pass-ports, that not onely your selfe, but the King of *Denmarks* Commissioners fully impowred to treat and conclude, may with all freedom and security come, stay, and at their pleasure depart from the place of the Treaty. And that no delay may be of any side, we heartily beseech you, that you would take care, that such pro-



vision may be made for and concerning Posts and Carriers, both for ours into *Sweden*, as far as *Laholme*, as for those of *Denmark* into *Germany*, that Letters may interchangeably be sent and received, as was used in the late War between these Northern Crowns. It is a matter of great concernment, that this wound should be healed by a timely cure, because we cannot promise our selves any security by a suspension of Armes, and that each part is oblig'd to be the more industrious to procure this Peace, in as much as there is a necessity that the Christian world should know, that these Northern Kingdoms can, without any unnecessary delays after a War begun, return to a just and hearty reconciliation. With this our Gracious Answer, we recommend you to God.

Dated at Newburgh,  
Febr. 5. 1658.

*Charles Gustavus.*

*To the Illustrious our truly, beloved Philip Meadows, Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Denmark, from his most Serene Highness, the Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland &c.*

## Let. I.

*The Agreements at Tolstrup, entred into by Commissioners Plenipotentiaries of these Northern Kingdoms, by virtue of which all dislikes and dissensions formerly used by either party, are to be abolished and friendly composed.*

I.

**T**Hat there is, and for the future shall be, a sincere and lasting mutual peace between both the King and Kingdoms, as also betwixt the subjects and Inhabitants of the same; and that so, as all dissensions and discords on both sides, may from hence forward cease, and on the contrary a firm and secure friendship be renewed by both parties, and whatsoever mischief or damage hath on any side been committed either  
be.

before the War, or in the heat of the War may be wholly buried by a General Act of Oblivion.

2.

That either party renounce all Leagues entred into, to the prejudice and damage of the other.

3.

That one party do not make a League against the other, or aid and assist the enemy of the other any manner of way whatever,

4.

That both Parties, as much as in them lies, do hinder any Hostile Fleet of War from entering and breaking into the Baltick Sea, by the streight in the Sound, or the Belt.

5.

That the agreements at *Bromsebroe* stand in force as formerly, except in what is altered therein by these present Treaties.

6.

That all Kings, Common-wealths, Princes and Potentates whatever, that have a desire to be comprehended under this Peace, may make it their request from both the Kings.

7.

That all Swedish Ships belonging to and being the proper goods of the subjects of *Sweden*, upon shewing and exhibiting their lawful and just Pass-Ports, commonly called *Siopass*, for the taking such a voyage, in such publick places as his S. R. M. of *Denmark* entrusts with the care of his Customs, shall pass the Sound and Baltick Sea, without any let or molestation, and free from all payment of customs, charge for searching or exhibiting their Certificates. But of all other Swedish Merchandizes which shall be laded in Vessels belonging to strangers, there shall be such accompt given as formerly, and that so, as that they shall be bound according to the tenure of the Articles at *Bromsebroe* to exhibite their lawful Certificates, by virtue and force whereof they might be free and cleared from the payment of all custome and other charges.

8.



## 8.

That the King and Kingdom of *Denmark* shall, as well in lieu of satisfaction to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, as in consideration of the delivery of several places in his possession, as also in regard of the loss he hath sustained by this War, surrender up unto his said S. R. M. *Halland*, *Bleeking*, *Schonen*, and *Barnholm*, together with all Islands subject and appertinent to them, as also the Castle of *Bahuse* in *Norway*, with the Dominion and Jurisdiction adjacent thereunto, with all and singular the Royalties, Rights and appertinences without any exception whatsoever, in as full and ample manner as the Kingdom of *Denmark* hath hitherto possessed and enjoyed the same.

## 9.

That the King and Kingdom of *Denmark*, do grant to his R. M. & the Kingdom of *Sweden*, the Dominion or Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, commonly called *Trundheim*, with all and singular the appertinences, which of right and justice do either now belong, or have formerly belonged to it, as well by Sea as Land, to be incorporated for ever to the Kingdom of *Sweden* as their propriety.

## 10.

That on the other side, his S. R. M. of *Sweden* shall restore to his Majesty, and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, all Lands, Places and Forts by him seized upon during this War, either in *Denmark*, *Norway*, or the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, and the County of *Pinnenberg*. That his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, shall likewise as well for himself as his Successors renounce and disclaim all rights and pretensions, which he either hath or may have to the County of *Delmenhorst* and *Dithmarsen*, by reason of the Dukedom of *Breme*.

## 11.

That all Prisoners of either party of what quality and condition soever, shall be set at liberty without payment of ransom.

12. That

## 12.

That the Army of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, shall with all possible speed that can be, and at the farthest by the second day of *May*, march out of the Dominions and Territories of his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, and in the mean time that they be furnished with all things necessary for their support, yet so as that a strict discipline be kept and used amongst the Souldiery.

## 13.

It is likewise agreed, that persons of all degrees, as well Noble as Ignoble, Ecclesiastical as secular, of the Provinces and Jurisdictions granted in *Denmark* and *Norway*, by virtue of this Treaty, shall enjoy the same Laws, Liberties and Immunities as formerly, so far as they are not repugnant to the fundamental Constitutions of *Sweden*. In other cases it is promised in the name of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, that those privileges, which they have hitherto been so happy in, shall rather be encreased then diminished. That also they themselves, their heirs and successors shall securely enjoy, all goods and possessions that fall to them either by inheritance, purchase, Mortgage, or any other lawful waies whatever.

## 14.

That all Lands and Territories in possession, during this War, and taken away from the Kingdom of *Sweden*, wheresoever situated, be restored to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, as also that three Swedish ships detained in the Sound about the beginning of this War, be returned with all the Merchandize, with which they were laded according to the tenure of the Certificates, or their due and just value.

## 15.

That also all the Ecclesiastical and secular Jurisdiction, which his S. R. M. of *Denmark* hath gotten over the Goods of the Territories of *Rugen*, be also surrendered to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*.

## 16.

That all Forts and strong Places vanquish'd and taken as well



well in the time of the War, has yielded up during the Treaties, be surrendered without their Ordnance and Warlike provision. And that the Bories of those Countries and Provinces, where those Forts are situated, shall be bound to carry the aforesaid Ordnance and Provision to such Coast, where they may most conveniently be shipped.

17.

That satisfaction shall be made to the Duke of *Holstein* according to equity, concerning which a Treaty shall be had, and conclusion made with the said Duke.

18.

It is also promised hereby, that Restitution shall be made of all the Goods as well moveable as immoveable, to the Count *Uhlfeldt*, with all the Revenues that have been received, since the time they come into the Commissioners hands to this day. And furthermore, free liberty shall be granted to him and his Countess, his Mother in law, Children, friends and servants to live safely without molestation, in what part of *Denmark* they shall best like. And that they freely enjoy those places in fee, viz. *Hirsholm*, *Mulckelm*, and the Monastery of *St. John* in *Norway*, as they were formerly granted to Count *Uhlfeldt* and his Son, according to the tenure of the investitures, and retain the same.

19.

That the publique Manifest be abrogated and abolished, and never hereafter divulged, reprinted or sold.

20.

That the most Serene the King of *Denmark* doth give and deliver 2000 Horsemen, and 2000 foot to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*.

And to the end all these Articles above written, promised by Commissioners, Plenipotentiary of both parties, may be faithfully observed, the Gentlemen the Mediators of his S. R. M. of *France*, and of his Highness the Lord Protector of *England*, have together with us, in witness hereof subscribed their

their names, and confirmed by their Seales, at *Tostrop*.

*Febr. 18. 1658.*

*Le Chevalier,  
De Terlon.*

*Philip  
Meadew,*

*Joachim  
Gerstrup,*

*Christen  
Skjel.*

## Letter K.

*His S. R. M. of Sweden, his confirmation of the Articles at  
Tostrop.*

**W**Ee *Charles Gustavus*, by the Grace of God, King of  
*Swedes, Gothes and Vandals, &c &c &c.*

Know all men by these presents, That our trusty and dearly be-  
loved, the honourable and truly Noble, our Plenipotentiary  
Commissioner, our Privy Councillor of State, the Lord *Corfitz*,  
Count of *Uhlefelde*, and our faithful and trusty Senator of our  
Kingdoms, the Admiral and Counsellor of our Admiralty, the  
Lord *Steno*, *Biel* &c, have not onely in a decent way of submis-  
sion, first delivered into our hands those points, upon which they  
met and agreed, with the trusty the Senators of the Kingdom of  
*Denmark*, and the Commissioners constituted for the present  
Treaties of Peace, by the most Serene and most Potent Prince and  
Lord, *Frederick the Third*, King of *Denmark, Norway, Vandals*  
and *Gothes*, our Brother, Kinsman, and Neighbour, in the Vil-  
lage of *Tostrop*, the 18th day of *February*, upon the mediation of  
the most Christian King, the King of *France*, our Cousin and  
Confederate, as also of the Lord Protector of *England, Scotland,*  
and *Ireland*, who is also our good friend and Confederate, by  
the interposition of their Ambassadour and Envoy respectively;  
but have further according to their bounden duty, given us cer-  
tain information, that they have delivered points in all things of  
the same tenour and purport, subscrib'd by both the Gentlemen  
that mediated, to the Commissioners of our well-beloved, the  
King of *Denmark*, with an Agreement and mutual promise there-  
unto annexed, that they should with all speed be ratified by their  
Masters; and that afterwards a Cessation of Arms should be pub-  
lished by either party. All which points, in as much as they were



according to our own command wholly concluded, we do ratifie, approve and confirm the same by these our Letters Patents, and that so as that a Cessation of Arms may immediately follow and be published by either party. But in the mean time the Commissioners of either party at *Roskild*, shall revise the aforesaid points, shall put them in a more solemn form, and declare them more at large, where they shall likewise treat concerning the ordering the execution of the aforesaid peace. In witness whereof, we have for the greater confirmation of it, subscribed it, with our own hand, and commanded that it should be sealed with our Royal Signet.

Dated at our Campe at the Village *Torslunda-Magla*, the 19th day of *February*, 1658.

*The King of Denmark's Confirmation was of the same tenore.*

## Letter L.

*The Treaty at Roskild.*

WE *Corsitz* Count of *Ublefeldt*, Lord of *Grasliuz* and *Hersmanitz*, Knight, Privy Counsellor of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and *Steno Bielke*, Baron of *Corp*, Lord of *Geddeholm*, *Grassoen* and *Tanga*, Senatour of his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, Admiral and Councelour of the Court of Admiralty, Plenipotentarie, Commissioner of the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord, *Charles Gustavus*, by the grace of God, King of *Swedes*, *Gothes*, and *Vandals*, Great Prince of *Finland*, Duke of *Ehesten*, *Earelen*, *Bremen*, *Verden*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Cassuben*, and *Wenden*, Prince of *Rugen*, Lord of *Ingermanland* and *Wismar*; as also Count Palatine of *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Falick*, *Cleve* and *Berg*, and our most gracious Lord and King, do by these presents declare, that by reason of the rise and encrease of some discontents, differences and controversies, heretofore had between his foresaid S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* on the one part, and the most Serene and most potent Prince and Lord, *Frederick the third*, King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Vandals*, & *Gothes*,  
Duke

Duke of *Sleswick, Holstein, Stormarn, Dithmarsen*, Count of *Oldenburg and Delmenhorst*, and the Kingdom of *Denmark* on the other part, which broke out to that height, that they stirr'd up and raised so great a flame of War between their S.S. R. R. M.M. and these most flourishing Kingdoms to the great damage, detriment, ruine and desolation of both the Kingdoms, and the subjects thereof: First, the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Potentate, the most Christian King, *Louis the 14 King of France*, and *Navarre*; and then his most Serene Highness, the Protector of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, out of their singular love and affection, that they bore to these Warlike Kings and their Kingdoms, consulted all means possible to suppress and extinguish that flame of War, that was spreading it self in these Northern Kingdoms, and instead thereof to settle and restore peace, tranquillity, friendship, and a good confidence one in another, for the prevention of mischiefs in the future. To which purpose his S. R. M. of *France* sent his Ambassador, and the most Serene his Highness, the Lord Protector of *England*, his Envoy Extraordinary to both their S.S. R. R. M.M. of *Sweden and Denmark*, fully empowering them to lay down before both their Majesties, the estate and condition that the Christian Religion was now in, and what great dangers were likely to ensue thereon by reason of these Wars betwixt them, and by that means the more to incite and stir them up to a friendly accommodation; as also to offer the mediation and interposal of their Lords and Masters for the serious carrying on of this blessed work of peace; whereupon his S. R. M. our most Gracious Master, by the perswasion and advice of his S. M. the King of *France*, and his Highness the Lord Protector of *England*, and out of his own proper instinct and desire to quench and put out this flame of War, and to preserve and keep peace and tranquillity within the bounds of his own Kingdoms, and to maintain a faithful friendship and good correspondence with all his Neighbours and Borderers, especially with *Denmark and Norway*, with whom they have so much mutual Traffique, not onely in those places, which by reason of the largeness of their Territories border one upon the other; but in many others, showed himself very willing and ready to hearken to their friendly counsel. And when afterwards, his S. R. M. of *Denmark* did in like manner declare, by the Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the Lord Protector



then Resident at his Court, his inclination to make up a peace; then were Commissioners of both Kingdoms and Plenipotentiaries agreed upon and ordered to assemble and meet together first at *Rudcoping* in *Langland*: But when in the mean time his S. R. M. our most Gracious Lord, following the success of his Arms, and desiring to make use of his Victories, marched with all his Army through *Langland* into *Laland* and *Falstre*, the Danish Commissioners accompanied by the Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the Lord Protector took an opportunity to meet him here in *Sealand* near *Wordenburgh*. Whereupon his S. R. M. that he might evidence the desire he had to peace and agreement, would not pass by that occasion; but appointed us his Commissioners in his and his Kingdoms name, impowering us duly, fully and sufficiently thereunto. Upon which we before named met with the Senators & Plenipotentiary Commissioners of his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, the Illustrious, honourable, and most Generous, the Lord *Joachim Gerstorff* of *Tundbyholm* Knight, high Steward of *Denmark*, and the Kings Lieutenant in the Island *Bornholm*, and *Christien Skiel* of *Fusinge*, the Kings Lieutenant in *Tryggewalde*, and after we had mutually examined each the others Plenipotentiary Commissioners, & found them right and sufficient, and delivered them the one to the other interchangeably, we did in the name of the most holy Trinity assemble together, and began these Treaties.

And though the Danish Commissioners went away to *Copenhagen* to receive further instructions from their Lord and King, concerning his intent an resolution upon these points we proposed; yet we did not thereupon break up the Treaty, in regard they promised us to give us a meeting in some convenient place with the first opportunity. Nor did they fail in this, in as much as they made application first to his S. R. M. our most Gracious Lord at his Palace at *Torslunda-Magla*, and afterwards betook themselves again to compleat that work of Peace that was begun in the Village of *Tostrop*. Where we, together with the most Illustrious, the *Sieur Hugh Terlon* Knight, of *St. John of Jerusalem*, Counsellor and Ambassador in ordinary of the most Christian King, the King of *France* and *Navarre*, to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and the most Illustrious, Sir *Philip Meadows*, Commissioner of his Highness the Lord Protector, and Envoy Extraordinary to his S. R. M.

of

of *Denmark*, did with all care and diligence examine and search into all those strifes and controversies which embroyled these Kingdoms, and entred upon all means and wayes to compose them, and to settle again and establish a good sincere and lasting peace. In which affair the foresaid Gentlemen the Mediators, did without any delay or intermission, in the name of their Masters use all diligence, prudence, labour and industry so long, till at last there was a consent and an agreement betwixt us, in the name of their S. S. M. M. our Kings and Lords, and their Successors, and of the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, to certain points or heads, which were now here at *Roskild* by the assistance of God, both parties assenting and being willing to it, received by Commissioners of each party, reduced into a more solemn form, and, for the avoyding of all strifes, mistakes and controversies in the future, unfolded more at large in manner following.

## I.

First that there be a firm, lasting, and irrevocable Peace between both the Kings and their Successors, & the Kingdoms, Dominions, Counsellors, Ministers, Subjects, and Inhabitants of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*; and so, as that all suspicions for the future, sinister intents, dissentions, discords, enmities, and Wars, do cease and be taken away; and that whatever hath been done by either party, as well before as during the War, be buried in a general Act of Oblivion, that shall reach all persons, and that they never be remembered or spoken of any more. But on the contrary, that perpetual amity, mutual good will, concord and true neighbourhood be restored and kept, so that each one shall both by words and deeds promote and defend the benefit of the other as his own, and shall strive to divert, and as much as in him lies, to hinder any thing that may turn to the damage or prejudice of the person, Government, Kingdoms, Dominions, and subjects of the other.

## 2.

And that these things may be the better performed, and a mutual confidence nourished and preserved between the two Kings, and their Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, that either party take off and reject all confederacies with any Potentates, Kings, Princes, States or Common-wealths whatever, entered into or made



made to the detriment or damage of the other; as also that any one party for the future shall not make a league against the other, nor succour or send aid to the enemies of the other by any means, or under what pretence soever.

3.

To the same end we do betwixt our selves constitute and mutually promise, that we will never grant that any forreign Fleet of War, to whomsoever belonging, should pass the Streight of the Sound, or the Belt into the Baltick Sea; but that both parties shall with all their Forces hinder and divert them.

4.

It is agreed and concluded, that as well all the Ships of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, that do properly belong to his Subjects and Inhabitants of *Sweden*, as also of the adjacent Provinces, Countries, and Cities without exception, whether armed or unarmed, small or great, with all kind of Merchandize whatever which they are laden with, shall not onely be acquitted, and free from all customs Inquisitions, Visitations, Detainers, and other troubles and charges, under what name soever, in the Sound and Baltick Streight, but shall in no waies be bound to carry with them and show their Certificates, so that they proffer and tender legall Pass ports at his R. M. of *Denmark* his Custome-house at *Helsingore* and *Newburgh*. But as for the Goods and Merchandize that appertain and belong unto the Inhabitants and Subjects of his S. R. M. of *Sweden* and his Successors, as well in *Sweden* as in other Provinces, Countries, and Cities adjacent to *Sweden*, but are laden in forreign Vessels, the same account, as much as concerns Certificates, shall for the future be given, and observed as ought to be had according to the tenure of the agreements at *Bromsebroe*; which are thus to be understood, that upon shewing their legal Certificates onely, then they may freely pass to and fro through the Sound and Baltick Streight without Impediment, detainer, prohibition, or exaction of Customs by any means whatever. But Swedish Goods laden in forreign Vessels, that cannot produce legal Certificates, shall be liable and subject to pay Customs in the Streight of the Sound, and the Belt.

5.

In as much as his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, hath in this time of War  
 sei-

seized, and by force of arms gained diverse Provinces, Regions and Islands of his S. R. M. of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and is now by right of War possessed of strong holds and Cities situated in them; his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* hath for himself and his Successors, the Kings and Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, consented and agreed, as well in lieu and satisfaction for his restoring the Provinces seized by him, as in recompence of the damage and the charges that his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* expended in this War, as also to avoid differences for the future, that the Provinces of *Halland* ( which was formerly given in security to the Kingdom of *Sweden* ) *Sconen*, *Blecking*, *Bornholm*, with all Cities, Towers, Castles, and Fortresses, Islands, Superiorities, Preheminences, Royalties, Jurisdictions, as well Ecclesiastical as secular, Rents, Profits, Tribute, Revenues and Rights as well by Land as by Sea, appertaining to the aforesaid Provinces, Countries and Jurisdictions, should be surrendered up to his S. R. M. and his Successors the Kings and Kingdoms of *Sweden*, to remain for ever hereafter, without any claim in the possession, propriety and Dominion of his S. R. M. and his Successors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, in as full and ample manner, as the Kings of *Denmarke* and *Norway* have heretofore possessed the same.

## 6.

His S. R. M. of *Denmarke* doth likewise grant to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, the Castle and Jurisdiction of *Bahuse*, as also the Town and Jurisdiction of *Trundheim* or *Nidrosen*, with all Cities, Towns, Castles, and Fortresses, as also Goods Ecclesiastical and secular, Jurisdictions and appertinences thereunto belonging, which ought legally to be contained in them, and have formerly been appertinences thereof, as well by Sea as Land, to be for ever enjoyed and possessed by the Kingdom of *Sweden* as their own proper right: According as the Letters of Grant of his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, as well of these as of the other Dominions and Provinces mentioned particularly in the foregoing Article, and confirmed by their Hands and Seals, declare more at large.

## 7.

His S. R. M. his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, do likewise grant to his S. R. M. his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Den-*



*Denmarke*, all the Jurisdiction as well Ecclesiastical as secular, in as full manner as he formerly enjoyed the same over some Goods situate and lying in the Principality of *Rugen*.

8.

Besides all Gentlemen, that are in possession of any Goods, in the Provinces, Territories and Jurisdictions granted, and inhabite there, shall be subject and bound to perform homage, and take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy to his S. R. M. his Successors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, and to oblige themselves to all due obedience, fidelity and services, as they were formerly obliged to the Kings of *Denmarke*. In the same manner all others inhabiting in the aforesaid Provinces, as well Ecclesiastical as secular, Citizens and Country-men, shall from this day be only, and for ever obliged to his S. R. M. his successors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, and all Heads of the Clergy and Ministers, shall submit themselves to that Bishop, superintendent, and consistory, which his R. M. shall appoint and set over them.

9.

On the other side his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Sweden* do promise, that men of all conditions whatever, Noble or Ignoble, Ecclesiastical or secular, Citizens or Country-men, should keep and return their Goods and properties, which fall to them by any title of Inheritance, Purchase, Change, or Mortgage before the War, in any of these Provinces and Jurisdictions of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, which were granted by these Treaties, and that in such manner, as that for the future they shall have full power as formerly they had, either to possess, use, enjoy and retain their properties, or to alien, sell or change them. They shall likewise retain their accustomed Rights, Laws, ancient Privileges & Immunities, without any impediment or disturbance, so far as they are not contrary or repugnant to the fundamental Laws of the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, unto which these Provinces and Jurisdictions shall for ever hereafter be united and incorporated. That it may also appear that his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, out of his singular grace and favour, had rather better their condition, then in the least diminish it; he promiseth that all as well Noble as Ignoble, who shall wholly submit themselves to the jurisdiction of his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, shall be capable of enjoying the same

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admission and access to honours and favours, as if they were born in *Sweden*. it self.

## 10.

It is likewise agreed by both parties, That when the Forts and Territories shall be surrendered to the Commissioners of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, all instructions and evidences that shall be there in readiness, concerning the Estates, Revenues and Profits, bounds, limits, and borders of the Provinces and the goods lying and being in them, as also all writings that concern the administration of Justice, books of Revenues and other such like things, which may encrease our knowledg therein, shall be likewise delivered up; which being done, two or three Plenipotentiaries shall be appointed by either party, to review, sepearate, direct, and order all the bounds, limits and borders between those Provinces and Jurisdictions that are surrendered, and those which are adjacent and bordering upon them, to the end that all strifes and controversies may be avoided, and every one enjoy what doth justly fall to him in peace and quietness.

## 11.

That likewise all those Provinces and places, which were in the time of the War seized and taken from the Kingdom of *Sweden*, scituated in what place soever, as also three Swedish Ships detained about the beginning of the War in the Streight of the *Sound*, together with all their lading in them, or their just value according to the tenure of their Certificates, be restored to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*. It is likewise agreed by both Parties, That all those prizes which might have been taken by Commissions granted to them, but not brought into Port before the Pacification at *Taistrup*, be restored to their true owners and proprietors; and that other goods and moveables, taken since that time by Sea or Land, from the Subjects of either Parties, and not bestowed upon others by their S. S. R. R. M. M. before the foresaid Pacification, shall be likewise restored and redelivered.

On the other side his S. R. M. his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, do grant to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark* all those rights and pretences, which his S. R. M. may by right of War have to all the Fortes, Fortresses, Islands, Provinces, Cities



and Territories, which he hath during this War, by force of Arms put himself in possession of, as namely, the Provinces of *Sealand, Laland, Falstre, and Langland*, together with the Fort *Nagscow*, and *Fuhnen, jutland*, the Dukedom of *Sliswick, Holstein, Stormaren and Dithmarsen*, with the Fort of *Frederick-Ode*, the Fortres *Hall*, the Castle and County of *Pinnenburgen*, as also the Islands of *Alsen and Arrhoe*, with the Ducal Castles, *Sunderburg and Norburg*, as also all Cities seized, as well in the two Kingdoms of *Denmark and Norway*, as in the aforesaid Dukedoms and Islands and Provinces subject to them, Forts, Fortresses, Jurisdctions, Castles, and Territories of Noblemen, by what name soever called, and not expressly excepted in this transaction; and all those places after they are redelivered and restored again according to the tenure of this Treaty, shall without any impediment, with all their rights appurtenances, belong to his S. R. M. his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

## 13.

In like manner his S. R. M. doth for himself, his Successors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden* grant all the rights and pretences, which his S. R. M. by reason of the Dukedome of *Breme* either hath or may have to the County of *Delmenhorst*, and *Dithmarsen*, and transferreth all his rights upon his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, his successors, and the Dukes of the House of *Holstein*, of the *Gottorpien* line, so as that his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and his successors, neither will or ought ever hereafter to make any further pretence to these Countries. And also if his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, by reason of the foresaid Dukedom of *Breme*, should gain any pretence to any of the Goods of the Noblemen of *Holstein*, that also is by virtue of this Treaty granted, and promise is made, that such evidences as are in readines and appertinent therunto, shall be delivered to his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, and the House of *Holstein* of the Kingly and *Gottorpien* line.

## 14.

But as the strong holds of both parties, as well such as were seized on in this War, as those which are granted by this pacification, shall be delivered without Ordnance, Ammunition, and Warlike provision; so it is agreed on both sides, that the Bores of those Jurisdctions, in which those strong holds are situated, may

may be bound to carry away the Ordnance, Ammunition, and Warlike provision to the coast where they may most conveniently be shipped and carried away.

## 15.

It is likewise concluded and promised, that in such Forts as either party shall surrender to the other, a certain place shall be appointed where he, that surrendreth the fortified place, may preserve and keep his Ammunition and Warlike provision, until he can in convenient time carry them to another place.

## 16.

But that the better Order may be observed on both sides in drawing out the Souldiery, and surrendring the Provinces, Cities, and strong holds, it is thus agreed by either party about this business, that as soon as the 2000 horse (which his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* hath hereby promised to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*) shall be delivered, the Swedish Army shall forthwith march out of *Seland*. Afterwards *Helsingburgh* shall be surrendered the 27. day, and *Lans Croon* the 18th of *Feb.* *Malmoe* the first of *March*. Upon the 4th day of the same moneth, *Christianstard* shall be surrendered to the Swedish Commissioners, and on the same day *Naskou* to the Danish Commissioners. At which time the Swedish Armies shall be drawn out of *Laland*, *Falstre* and *Langland*. On the 15th day of *March*, *Christianople*, and the rest of *Blecking*, together with *Bornholm*, if it can be so done, and the season of the year will permit; as also on the 18th of *March*, *Bahuse* shall be surrendered on the first of *May*, *Nidros* or *Trundheim* shall be surrendered; *Femperland* likewise, and *Bremer-Uorden*, as also other places, which the Kings of *Denmarke* hath seized in this war, wheresoever they shall be situated, shall be restored to the Swedish Commissioners. On the other side, his S. R. M. of *Sweden* his whole Army shall begin the same day to march out of *Fuhnen*, *Jutland*, the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, *Tormaren* & *Dickmarsen*, and the Islands thereunto belonging, the Forts, Fortresses Castles, and dwelling places of the Noblemen, by what name soever they be called. But the Fort *Frederick-Ode*, *Pinnenberg*, the Fortress *Hall* with all other places, wheresoever situated, which have in the times of the War been brought to the power of his S. R. M.



of Sweden, shall on the same day, viz. on the 18th of May, be surrendered to the Commissioners of the King of Denmark. At the same time also the Island *Alsen*, together with *Sunderburgh* and *Nordburgh*, shall be restored to their lawful Lords. But if any places besides in the aforesaid Kingdoms, Provinces, Dukedoms and Islands, shall be in the possession of either party; they shall likewise be restored, as if they were expressly named, to those to whom they had formerly belonged.

## 17.

And that in these changings of the Ports, and the drawing out of the Souldery out of the Towns and Provinces in the term aforesaid, no violence or injury be offered to the Inhabitants; there shall be Commissioners present of either party, that shall take diligent care of this affair, that nothing be violently taken away from the Subjects, or any unlawful thing enjoined them. And because care must be taken for the necessary sustentation of the Swedish Army, as long as they shall stay in those Countries, as also a good order and discipline shall be observed in this business, and that in this manner, that after the day that the peace is concluded in, nothing more or new may be required and exacted of the Subjects, either for redeeming of the houses from firing, or under pretence of any other charges of War, by what name soever called, but what shall be needful for the due sustentation of the Army, according to a constitution to be made in this business by Commissioners of either party, as long as they shall remain in this Kingdom.

## 18.

That that which is formerly said of the restitution and grants of the Lands in the time limited, shall be understood according to the Laws of the Country; and so, that they which have and are in possession of those Jurisdictions, may enjoy the Revenues till the next day of *Philip* and *James*, and may have liberty to exact their dues from the aforesaid day of *Philip* and *James*, in the year 1657. till the year 1658. yet with this respect, that if there be any which cannot make present payment, they shall have so much time granted them, as that they may make payment afterwards at certain times.

## 19. That

19.

That all Prisoners of both sides, of what condition and quality soever, be forthwith freely discharged without ranfome, but as to what concerns their maintenance, they shall make satisfaction according to equity.

20.

That all the subjects and Inhabitants of the Countries and Provinces granted, shall be at liberty to go to other Cities and places to live there, so that it may be done according to the Statutes of the Provinces and priviledges of the Cities; from which they are willing to remove. But as to what concerns the Goods carried into Cities for security in this time of the War, the owners of them may lawfully fetch them again without contradiction or hinderance.

21.

That all former Transactions and Agreements, viz: those of *Stetin*, *Sioerede* and *Bromsebroe*, which have formerly been entred into betwixt these renowned Kingdoms, shall have their full force and virtue in all Articles, and shall be accepted by every one as they were before the beginning of this War, and as if they were word for word inserted in this Treaty, excepting in what they are expressly altered.

22.

That his S. R. M. of *Denmark* shall be bound to make satisfaction according to equity to the Serene Prince *Friderick*, Duke of the *Gottorpien* line of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*. Concerning which business, Commissioners of either party, as well of his R. M. of *Denmark*, as of his Highness shall Treat: Yet so that there be a conclusion made of those Treaties by the Second day of *May*.

23.

Furthermore, if any thing hath happened in this War that may produce and create one way or other heart-burnings and diffidence betwixt his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and his most Serene Highness the Duke of *Holstein* of the *Gottorpien* line, or hath been taken otherwise then well from his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, and his most Serene Highness betwixt themselves, or by their Ministers, subjects, and servants of either party, that all that  
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from this day forward shall never be recalled into memory to the prejudice and trouble of any one, but by virtue of this transaction shall be composed by either party, pass'd by in oblivion, and blotted wholly out.

## 24.

It is likewise promised by virtue of this Treaty, that all the Goods of the Lord *Corfiz*, Count *Uhlefelt*, as well in *Denmarke* as *Norway*, moveable as immoveable, shall be restored by the second day of *April* of this present year, as also sufficient satisfaction and compensation shall be given for all the Damages he hath suffered by the feast day of *S. John* next following; and he, and his Countess, his Mother in Law, children, friends, and servants, shall have liberty freely and securely to remain and dwell in *Denmarke*, where he or they please; but the Count *Uhlefelt* and his Sonne shall enjoy those Jurisdictions, *vis. Hirsalm, Munchelin*, and the Monastery of *St. John* in *Norway*, which they formerly had, according to the tenure of their investitures, and shall retain the same, and his wives title shall be fully restored to her.

## 25.

That what Kings or Common-wealths, Potentates and Princes soever, desire to be comprehended in this peace, ought to desire it of both the Kings.

## 26.

It is also agreed, that the *Tus feciale*, and the Danish Manifest be wholly abrogated, and never hereafter divulged or reprinted.

## 27.

But to the end that all these things may be firmly, faithfully, and sincerely, now and in the future observed and fulfilled, as well in words as in deeds, as they are set down; it is likewise mutually promised, that these our Agreements and Compositions friendly entered into, shall be confirmed by the Kings of both Kingdoms, *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden*; and *Frederick* the third King of *Denmarke*, by subscribing their hands, and putting their seals, and for the greater security they shall be subscribed by the Senators of both Kingdoms, and sealed with their Seals.

It was likewise promised and concluded, that on either party, one Senator of the Kingdome, and the Secretary shall meet at *Helsingore* about the second day of *April*, and shall bring with them the ratification of this Treaty, strengthened and confirmed in manner aforesaid, with the subscription and seal of either party, and shall interchangeably deliver them: where also the *Danes* shall have with them the Letters of grant of *Halland, Blecking, Schonen, Bornholm*, the Jurisdictions of *Bahuse* and *Trundheim*, and at the same time give and deliver them to the Swedish Commissioners for the confirming, settling and observing of the peace concluded.

For the greater assurance and confirmation, that these things, as here set down, are enacted, agreed, decreed and concluded, and that they shall be faithfully and firmly observed on the part of his S. R. M. our most Gracious Lord, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*; and that the ratifications of them shall be brought at the day aforesaid, and delivered in the place appointed, we have confirmed them with subscribing our hands, and sealed them with our seals, desiring also of the Ambassadour in Ordinary of his S. R. M. of *France*, and the Envoy Extraordinary of his most Serene Highness, the Protector of *England*, as Mediators of this pacification, that for the greater confirmation, and more certain witnessing, they would likewise subscribe them and seal them. At *Roskild* the 26th. of *February* 1658.

*Le Chevalier  
de Terlon.*

*Philip  
Meadow:*

*Corfuz Count  
of Ulfeldt:*

*Sten  
Bielcke.*

## Letter M.

### *The more private Articles:*

Seeing by Gods blessing, and the intervening of this friendly Treaty, the late differences and divisions are quieted and composed, excepting some nice points and heads, which for some reasons



sons are thought fit not to be inserted in the Instrument of Peace: We whose names are hereunto subscribed, have and do think fit, that those points should be comprehended in a particular Recess, and that a mutual Agreement should be made in manner and form, as followeth:

## I.

It is promised and concluded, that Major General *Ebbo, Uhlefeldt* shall receive due and full satisfaction in all his actions and pretensions, which he can in any way have in *Denmarke*, and is wont to insist on according to Law, right and Equity.

## 2:

And to the end that all things may be utterly abolished and forgotten, which might occasion misunderstanding for the future, or raise any new Grievances between either party, it is mutually concluded and agreed, That those Hangings or Tapestries made and kept here in *Denmarke*, to the discredit and disgrace of the Kingdom of *Sweden* be done over with other Colours:

And although these Points are not particularly recited, expressed or, mentioned in the Instrument of Peace; yet we promise and undertake, that they shall be of the same force and power as if they had been particularly specified with those other points ratified and confirmed in the said Instrument of Peace, word for word. In testimony of which, and for the more validity hereof, we have hereunto set our hands and Seals. Dated at *Roschild* the 27th day of *Febr.* 1658.

*Jochim Gerstorff*. L. S.

*Christen Skiel*. L. S.

## Letter N.

*A particular Agreement upon the Surrender of the Forts of Schonen.*

WE whose names are herunto subscribed, being Plenipotentiary Commissioners on behalf of his sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, for and concerning the present Treaty between  
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*Denmarke and Sweden: Sir Joachim Gersdorff of Tunbyholm Knight, High Steward and Senator of the Kingdom of Denmarke, and Lieutenant for his Majesty in Bornholm, and Christian Skiel of Fusing, Senator of the Kingdom of Denmarke, and Lieutenant for his Majesty in Tryggeweld, do hereby make known and declare, That seeing certain difficulties have happened upon the discourse which his Royal Majesty of Sweden had with Owen Juul, for and concerning the surrendry of the Forts and Fortifications of Schonen, that all those particulars which were concluded on each part concerning the said surrendry, shall be fully and truly observed by us, provided the said surrendry be made, presently upon the coming of the Swedish Commissioners, notwithstanding the precise time is not concluded and resolved: But as to what concerns the Garrison and Souldiers of the Towns, Owen Juul informeth us, that his Royal Majesty of Sweden, at the Instance and request of his Royal Majesty of Denmark, hath granted and yeelded that those Souldiers and Garrisons shall have some few dayes time to remain and continue in the Country of Schonen, so as they support themselves upon their own provisions, according as the Commissioners of Sweden have ordered, until they may be transported hither, which is to be effected presently after the quitting of Seland. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals at Roskiold the 28th of February, 1658:*

*Joachim Gersdorff, L. S.*

*Christien Skiel. L. S.*

## Letter O.

*The King of Denmarks Letter unto his Royal Majesty of Sweden, wherein he excuseth the Proposal of Owen Juul, concerning the quitting of the fortified places of Schonen.*

**W**E *Frederick the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Denmarke, Norway, Vandals and Gothes, &c. unto the most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord. Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, Gothes and Vandals, and our most dear Brother, Cousin, and Neighbour, as a friend and neighbour we send Greeting, with a*  
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tender



tender of all acceptable service that lies in the compass of our power. Most Serene and Potent Prince, our dear Brother, Cousin, and Neighbour, we were not a little troubled when we understood, that your Grace did so apprehend and interpret the message of our well beloved *Owen Juml*, as if we had intended to obstruct and delay those Articles of Peace concerning the surrendry of the Garrisons, concluded between ours and your Graces Commissioners : whereas on the contrary we can profess unto your Grace, that we never intended to be defective in any thing of the Peace, which concerned us on our parts to do. In order whereunto we have already graciously commanded the Governours of our Cities and Castles, as also our Commissioners, that they should accordingly surrender and deliver up the same unto your Grace's Commissioners within the time limited and appointed, which we likewise yesterday made appear unto your Grace's Deputy, the most Illustrious Lord *Claudius*, Count of *Carleby*, Baron of *Syvendeby*, Lord of *Eckölsund* and *Lehalslehn*, Senator of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, Master of the Horse, and Major General of the Horse. That which caused us to send the said *Owen Juml* unto your Grace was, that we might know your Grace's mind concerning the surrendry of the Garrisons & Forts, in regard it might be dangerous for the Army to march out of this Province, in this so unseasonable and stormy weather, wherefore we well hope, your Grace will receive our advice in good part, & continue that friendship which is begun between us, so as we may enjoy the favour of meeting with your Grace on Wednesday next at our Castle of *Fridericksburgh*: we for our parts shall not be defective in demonstrating our readiness and affection in complying with your Grace, to our mutual Quiet and Content. We wish your Grace all prosperity both in Body and mind. Dated at our Castle at *Copenhagen*, the 28th of *Febr.* 1658.

Your

*Brother, Cousin, and Neighbour,*  
Frederick.

Letter

## Letter P.

*Beuningens memorial to the King of Denmark, in which he desireth a league may not be made with the Swedes to the prejudice of the united Provinces.*

**T**He undernamed Extraordinary, Ambassadour of the Lords States General of the United Provinces, so soon as he understood there was a Treaty intended between your Majesty and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, for the more perfect uniting of these Northern Crowns, thought it became him, humbly and friendly to move your Majesty in the name and on the behalf of his Lords and Masters; That your Royal Majesty would be pleased really and truly to perform those promises and Agreements made about two years since between your Royal Majesty, and their High and mighty Lordships, concerning the business of *Sweden*, which they for their parts have exactly and precisely kept and observed, That is to say, that nothing should be concluded or treated concerning the affairs of *Sweden*, but by and with their knowledge and consent: In order whereunto he desireth your Majesty would be pleased to communicate for the future, unto their High and Mighty Lordships, and in their behalfe to their Ambassadour, whatever shall happen or be proposed in this aforesaid nearer Treaty, between these two Northern Crowns. And likewise he desireth it may be carefully provided, that in conclusion of this Treaty between your Royal Majesty and the Kingdome of *Sweden*, nothing do intervene, which may seem to contradict or impugn those Leagues and Treaties formerly ratified between the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and the States of the United Provinces, but rather that it might be expressly provided, that they might remain in full force and power, particularly that those Articles of not assisting each others Enemies, or excluding Men of War out of the Baltick Sea, agreed in the Treaty of Peace at *Roschild*, be specified in some particular Article of this Treaty with *Swedland*, so as their High and mighty Lordships may receive satisfaction, in order to the Remonstrance delivered unto your Royal Majesty, by the Memorial of their Ambassador, Dated the 3d. of *March*



last new style, grounded upon the aforesaid Treaties and Agreements between your Royal Majesty and their High and Mighty Lordships. *Copenhagen* the 16th of *April* 1658.

*C. van Beuningen.*

## Letter P.

*The Letter of the Lord Beuningen to the Secretary of the States, wherein the Danes inclination towards the Peace is fully manifested, together with several other things thereunto belonging.*

*My Lord,*

IN my last of the 10th of *April*, I acquainted you that the *Danes* seemed to coole as concerning the Peace which the *Swedish* Ambassadors are here driving on. And though that is perceivable enough still, yet because the *Swedes* are content with a kind of defensive League, to be extended onely over the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and not the Provinces which the *Swede* holdeth by Conquest; nor to be obligatory until the end of the War, in which *Sweden* now stands involved; I am confident the Treaty will take effect, and the sooner, because, as I am informed, the Commissioners of *Denmarke* at their late conference with the *Swedish* Ambassador, did declare themselves to this purpose by the way of Project: But then I do not find the least propensity in them of being tyed to the observance of many other things; some there are sufficiently well acquainted both with the persons and real designs of the *Swedish* Ambassadors who tell me, they have of late much complained, that the *Danes* did not deal ingenuously with them in the Treaty aforesaid; nor did sincerely and heartily desire the conclusion thereof, whereupon they were resolved to be a little circumspect, how they communicated any Councils or secrets unto them, which otherwise might chance to anger some body or other. And for my part, I am verily perswaded, that it will be no hard matter to raise difficulties enough whereby to elude any conclusion to be made with the *Swedes* about these Proposals, especially in this juncture of time: However, to  
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the end I might go safely to work, and also prevent all inconveniencies which might befall their High and Mighty Lordships in this place, I yesterday delivered unto his Royal Majesty, the Memorial here inclosed, extracted out of those Instructions which their High and Mighty Lordships were pleased to enjoin their Ambassadors, as to the affairs of *Sweden*, in this Court, of the second of *April*, the year last passed. I likewise recommended them to the High Steward of the Kingdom, whom the Court keeps within his Chamber, and to the Secretary of State. I hope the next post day I may be able to inform you with his Majesties Answer, being confident it will be according to your own wishes and desires. For that I am here seriously informed, that his Majesty is really bent and resolved to preserve and cherish that league and friendship which he hath had with their High and mighty Lordships. The ratification of the Peace, of either King and Senate of the respective Kingdoms, were interchangeably delivered here at *Copenhagen* the last week. In the mean time great are the complaints which are daily made of the *Swedes* non-observance of the Peace, and every day produceth some new and fresh Information of Plunderings and Pillagings committed wheresoever the *Swedes* Quarter, inso-much that many of them are reduced into writing, and delivered unto the Swedish Ambassador, but little hopes of prevention. The Lords Ambassador of *Holstein* are diligently and daily treating with his Majesties Commissioners, the French, Swedish, and English Ambassadors being present and assistant; which Treaty raiseth many difficult businesses, in regard those of *Holstein* demand satisfaction for the losses they sustain'd by the Souldiers Quartering in the War, and not onely so, but likewise urge, that a fair end may be made ( according to their own construction ) of all old controversies between the House of *Holstein*, of the Line of *Gottorp* and this Kingdom; Their first demand is, that the Duke of *Holstein* and his successors may be absolved and released of the Homage which they have used to pay unto this Crown, by reason of the Dutchie of *Sleswick*, and also from all obligations thereupon depending. Secondly, That the Duke may have the Government of *Swabsted*, worth as I am informed, a hundred and fifty thousand Ryx-dollars, more or less, the Moiety whereof the Dukes of *Holstein*, have heretofore pretended as due to themselves, and notwithstanding this Kingdom hath enjoyed the possession thereof for



72. years together. Thirdly, That the joynt Administration and Government of the Dutchie of *Holstein* be abolished, and that there be present satisfaction made in ready money, for the damages sustained in and by the late War; together with divers other clauses in writing, which though not of great concernment, yet were there answer likewise returned to them in writing. The *Danes* indeed I find would gladly enter into any reference, so that it might be awarded by some Prince or State, not interessed in either party; But these of *Holstein* do not seem inclined thereunto, in regard they are very hot upon a final decision and composition, not onely by virtue of that Article of the Treaty which expressly provideth that the Duke of *Holstein* should have satisfaction according to equity, before *May*, but upon the score of the *Swedish* Army, which according to the *Swedish* Ambassadors own report, will not stir until these things are performed accordingly. And this is that Engine which the *Swedes* make use of both publickly and privately, when ever they would dispose the *Danes* to assent unto their Propositions; which Engine of theirs is the more powerful, in regard all those Troops and Souldiers now in this Island, do still continue here, and are not like to be conveyed over to the Baltick Sea, Possibly by reason of the Ice, which hitherto hath stopped all shipping, either from coming in or going out, and consequently renders the Baltick Sea unnavigable. And so I wish you all health and happiness this present 17th of *April*, Anno 1658.

*C. van Beuningen.*

## Letter P.

*An Extraet out of Beuningens Letter, Dated at Copenhagen the 2d. of June, to the Secretary of the States of Holland.*

**Y**esterday I received the Letters and Commands of the High and mighty, the Lords States General of the 22. last pass'd, In which their Lordships have been graciously pleased to grant me my request of being recalled hence, together with their pleasure that before my departure. I should fully and exactly informe my selfe, In what place the Treaties between *Sweden* and *Denmarke*,

*marke*, concerning the defensive League are managed, and whether it is yet endeavoured to conclude any thing which might be prejudicial to the States General, under the notion of settling the business of Commerce and Navigation; and if so, then to stop my Journey until such time as I might obtain the effect of their Lordships desires. I do therefore return their High and mighty Lordships all humble acknowledgements for their great favour to me, and do assure them I shall ever be very diligent and solicitous in observing and obeying their commands concerning this Treaty. What I have hitherto writ may be received for truth, in regard I am assured of it from such hands as may be credited; nor hath any new thing happened the last week concerning that affaire. Wherefore I dare boldly affirm to their Lordships, that this Kingdom will never consent that any thing should be contained in the Treaty which might seem to be detrimental to their Lordships; nor will I stir hence until I have given their Lordships a more ample satisfaction as to this particular. A thing I could now do, were I but assured, that the *Swedes* would not make use of the most forceable means and violent courses, thereby to compel the *Danes* to assent unto the exclusion of all forrain Men of War out of the Baltick Sea:

## Letter P.

*An Extract out of Beuningens Letter of the 25 June, to the States Secretary.*

*My Lord,*

SInce my last of the 8th Currant, I have received by the Ordinary Messenger, certain Letters and Commands from their Lordships the High and Mighty States, of the 1st. instant, whereby I am commanded to continue my industry and vigilance, for preventing the conclusion of any thing in their Treaty between the Crowns of *Sweden*, and *Denmark*, which might any wayes damnisie their Lordships. For my part, I am resolved to use my very utmost endeavors to serve and obey their Lordships according to their Commands, and I am confident not without a success answerable to their own desires. For the chiefe Ministers of this  
King.



Kingdom have religiously protested to me, that they will never yield to any thing which may in the least sort offend their Lordships. And this I am sure of, that whereas the *Swedish* Ambassadors were very pressing this week to have the prohibiting all forraign Men of War from coming into the Baltick Sea, included among the Articles of the Peace, they were smartly denied by the Commissioners of this Kingdom, who openly declared, and then more then once or twice, that they could not assent unto any thing in this particular, besides what was already specified in the Treaty of Peace.

## Letter P.

*Beuningens Letter to the States, in which he brags that he hath hindered the conclusion of any thing between the Swedes and Danes,*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

*My Lords,*

**I**T is two moneths since you were graciously pleased, upon my humble request, to consent that I should now return unto my own Country, there to deliver up the Commission wherewith you were pleased to honour me, I having now been in these parts something above two years ; to that end you likewise commanded that a Man of War should be appointed for my transportation : It pleased you also to enjoin me divers times, that before my departure hence, I should exactly inform my self of all the particulars managed in the present Treaty here, and in case I found any thing likely to be concluded, which might be injurious to your Lordships Interests, trade, and designs, that I should then use my endeavours to prevent it. Since when, your High and Mighty Lordships have understood by my several addresses, that the said Treaty is dissolved and come to nothing. And as concerning that particular of prohibiting the ingress of any forraign Men of War, into the Baltick Sea, a thing much endeavoured by the *Swedish* Ambassadors, to have been inserted first in some Article of the present Treaty, and after in the executive Recess of Peace after many disputes & consultations it was resolved, that your high and mighty

ty Lordships, as also all others inhabiting without the precincts of the Baltick Sea, should be guided by the Instrument of Peace, and thus consequently your Lordships have obtained your desires ( unless things fall out contrary to all likelihood ) so far forth as it lay in my power to contribute unto the observing of your Directions and Commands, especially in regard other Articles never came to our hands, which according to your Lordships former command I might have made some difficulty of. So that now with submission to your High and Mighty Lordships opinions, I suppose I have performed that duty which lay upon me ; That this business being thus happily effected, I may now enjoy the dismissal you were pleased to make me, by delivering over your affairs into the hands of your Resident, Monsieur *Le Mayre*, provided the man of War were here for my conduct. But in regard as I am inform'd, there is none like to come, without a particular command of your high & mighty Lordships, to the Lords of the Admiralty. I am therefore necessitated to make my humble addresse to your Lordships, that you would graciously be pleased to give your order for her dispatch, if she have not already put to Sea. Thus wishing your High and Mighty, &c. *Copenhagen* the 20th, 7uly 1658.

*C. van Benningen.*

## Letter Q.

*The first Project of the Ambassadors of his S. R. M. of Sweden comprehending the Articles of the League, given to the Danish Commissioners at Copenhagen, April 24. 1658.*

I.

THat there be a more strait defensive league betwixt his S:R.M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* of the one part, and his S.R.M. and the Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway* on the other part, to the preservation of their Majesties, and their subjects respectively, their Kingdoms and Provinces, against all and every one that shall dare in an hostile manner to invade one of the Confederates, or both of them together, and their Kingdoms and Provinces there-

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unto



unto belonging, or to call in dispute, or disturb the rights of either of these in the Baltick Sea, and the Ports thereunto belonging.

2.

To that purpose both the Confederate Kings shall do all their endeavour, and use their greatest strength to hinder any forraign Fleet of War, under what pretence soever it may be done, whether to convey Ships, or to send according to promise, aid to their friends and confederates, and such other like of this kind, from daring to enter into the Baltick Sea, according to the tenure of the pacification at *Raskild*; but they shall also keep off, and in time provide, that none, besides these Northern Kingdoms, whether friend or enemy, to both or one part of the Confederates Kings and Kingdoms, though he hath Ports of his own in the Baltick Sea, may have, make ready, or employ a Fleet of Warre there.

3.

In like manner the Confederates shall wholly endeavour, That the commerce and negotiations do without any trouble continue for the future in all places, as at this time in the Baltick Sea; as also that no Forreigner be permitted to exercise any kind of act, that may in any way prejudice the suprem jurisdiction of the Confederats, or their dominion of the Baltick Sea.

4.

And that this may be done with the greater efficacy, it is agreed by both parties, That the one Confederate is bound and obliged to assist the other with all aid, as soon as possible he can, against any one that will enter with a Forreign Fleet, through the Sound or Streight of the Belt, into the Baltick Sea, and that at the farthest within three moneths after notice given, which notice ought then to be given, either when any one is invaded, or when he knows before that a forreign Fleet will through the Sound or Streight of the Belt enter into the Baltick Sea.

5.

But if it shall at any time happen, that a Forreign Navy shall upon the suddain forcibly enter through the Streights either of the Sound or the Belt into the Baltick Sea, before the Navy of one or the

the other or both of the Confederates shall be in a readiness to hinder their passage, both the Confederates shall be bound within three moneths at the furthest, after they have received the news of it, mutually to assist each other, & fall upon the Navy that so enters, with their Forces joyned together, and as much as is possible, to endeavour to divert and destroy it, or at least to hinder them from returning without loss.

## 6.

That aid in this case shall at the least consist of twenty Ships of War, of which the least is to be furnished with 24 Guns, and conveniently provided and armed with Souldiers, under the conduct of such Admirals and other Officers, as they, which send those auxiliary Ships, shall think fit for that service. And that as Fleet which is sent to assist the other shall be maintained, as long the expedition shall continue, at the charge of him, that ought to send assistance, and not of him that desires it; yet so, that he which receiveth the assistance be bound to make an Order, that the Fleet sent into the others assistance, shall receive at a fitting and ordinary price out of his Countries, provision and necessary preparations for the War, and other things of that nature, if so be they shall stand in need of them.

## 7.

And that all occasion of confusion, and raising dissensions about the command and Government of the Navy, when joyned together may be cut off; it is agreed by both parties, that he of the confederate Kings, which desires aid, shall have the command of both the Fleets, yet so that the Admirall and chief Officers of the Fleet sent in to their assistance, be after the usual manner, admitted to the Council of War; and that Orders for fighting the Enemy be made and deliberated by a common Counsell. But as to that which belongs to execution, that either of the Admirals do himself direct and command his own Navy, with which his Master and King hath entrusted him.

## 8.

But if it should happen, that any one of the Confederate Kingdoms, which by the tenure of the Peace lately made, or of the league now entered into, had hindered, or given his assistance to



hinder any forrain Fleet from entering into the Baltick Sea, or had done any thing else in favour and benefit to the other confederate, by reason of which he might be involved in private grudges or open War with another Prince or State, who had dared to enter the Streight of the Sound, or the Belt, with armed forces, then that neither of the Confederates shall admit of and conclude any composition and peace with that party that thinketh themselves wronged, before due satisfaction and security be made for both the Confederates.

9.

But if it should happen, that either of the Confederates should fall into any grudges and wars with any other, for some other reason than his being willing to exclude a forraine Fleet of War out of the Baltick Sea, so that he should be invaded in his own Kingdom without the Baltick Sea, then the one in that case shall aid and assist the other, after notice given, with ten Men of War, of which the least is to be provided with 24 great Ordnance, and besides well armed and mann'd, both with Marriners and Souldiers, under the command of such Admirals and other Officers, as he, which sends this assistance, thinks fit for this business. And in this case the Navy that is sent for assistance, shall be maintained onely for the space of three Moneths at the charge of him which sent the assistance; but when that time is pass'd, he shall receive and have satisfaction and maintenance from him, that wanted his assistance, as long as he shall have need thereof after the three moneths aforesaid, in such manner and way as they can agree on betwixt themselves.

10.

Within the space of the three moneths, after notice is given, and the sending assistance is to be performed, the Confederate that is to assist the other, shall have liberty so to dispose the enemy by Embassies, or other friendly interposals, that all mistake and controversie may be friendly composed, and the Confederate which is injured may have due satisfaction without any circumstances; Nevertheless in this case that interposal is to be so administred, that if all controversies arising shall not be friendly composed before the three moneths time be pass'd, the assistance desired shall be sent without any further delay or hinderance, and presented at the places assigned for them.

11. That

That the aforesaid aid shall forthwith most assuredly without any contradiction and exception be supplied, unless the War be made and ariseth from one of the Confederates contrary to the meaning of the other, as also through a manifest and indisputable neglect of right, league and equity, in which case no one shall be obliged to perform that aid and assistance which is promised in that particular league, and by reason of that, involve himself in an unnecessary War, in as much as no injury is intended to any one by this league.

That that league, for so much of it as it contains more, than what the execution of the Pacification at *Roskild* toucheth upon, do begin from the date of the superscription, and continue onely for twelve years next ensuing, unless the Confederate Kingdoms shall mutually treat and agree a year before the time be elapsed about the continuation and prolonging of it.

What Kings, Princes, Common-wealths, or States soever they be that would be included in this league, ought to make it their request from both of the Kings, and none shall be included without the mutual consent of both Kings.

That this league shall be ratified, approved and delivered by the King of *Sweden* and *Denmarke*, as also the Senators of both Kingdoms within . weeks.

## Letter R.

*A Project of the Ambassadors of his S. R. M. of Denmark, comprehending the Articles of the League, delivered at Copenhagen the 11th of May, 1658.*

**T**Here shall be a more strait defensive league betwixt his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway* on the  
one



one part, and his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* on the other part, for the preservation of their Majesties, their subjects, Kingdoms and Provinces respectively, against all and every one, which endeavour in an hostile manner to assault the Confederates, in such places, with such forms, and in such manner as shall more plainly, and in express words be set down in the Articles following.

## 2.

Both the Confederates shall diligently endeavour, that the security be fully continued in the Baltick Sea, that Traffique and Commerce as formerly be no wayes disturbed or burthened, and that it be not permitted that any such act should be exercised there, which could prejudice the superiority of any one, or his dominion, right and liberties of the Sea.

## 3.

No superiority and right shall be permitted either to the borderers on the Baltick Sea, or Potentates inhabiting in any other places, for the preparing and employing a Fleet of War in the Baltick Sea, excepting onely the Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Sweden*, and neither of the Confederates shall suffer a forrain Enemies Fleet of War to pass through the Streights of the Belt, and the Sound into the Baltick Sea, but shall use all means to hinder it, according to the tenure of the third Article of the Agreements at *Roskild*.

## 4.

But if his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke* be invaded by an Enemy; or it be known before that it will be invaded by an Enemy; or that any prejudice or injury be offered to the superiority and rights which the Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway* are in possession of as well by Land as by Sea, under what pretence or cause soever it be done, or by whomsoever none excepted, after the ending of the War, in which the Kingdom of *Sweden* is now involved, his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* shall be bound within the space of three Moneths after notice given him of it, to go into the aid and assistance of his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, with ten ships of War, well appointed with men and Arms, of which the least shall carry four and twenty peeces of Ordnance, under the Command of such Admiral

mirall and other Officers, as he which sends the relief shall think fit for that imployment ; And for the first three moneths that Navy shall be maintained at either of their proper charges , but afterwards at his which required the assistance, and shall receive satisfaction as they shall agree in that business:

## 5.

In the same manner if it shall happen that his S. R. M. or the Kingdoms of *Sweden* be invaded by an Enemy, or it be known before that it will be assaulted by an Enemy, or that any prejudice or injury be offered to his superiority and right as well by Land or Sea, under what pretence or cause soever it may be done, or by whomsoever, none excepted, after the ending of the Wars, in which the Kingdom of *Sweden* is now involved, his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Denmark* shall be bound within the space of three moneths after notice given him of it to go in, to the aid and assistance of his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, with ten ships of War well appointed with men and Arms, of which the least shall carry four and twenty peeces of Ordnance under the command of such Admiral and other Officers, as he which sends the relief shall think fit for that imployment ; And for the first three moneths; that Navy shall be maintained at either of their proper charges, but afterwards at his which required the assistance, and shall receive such satisfaction as they shall agree in that business.

## 6.

And to the end that all occasion of confusion and dissention about the ordering and command of the Navy when joyn'd together, may be taken away ; It is agreed by both parties, That that Confederate King which requires assistance, shall have the command of both the Navies ; yet so, that the Admiral and chief Officers of that Navy, which is sent in for relief, be admitted into the Councell of War, and orders for to attaque the Enemy, be made and resolved on by a common Councill : But as to that which belongs to Execution, either of the Admirals shall himselfe in person order and command his own Navy intrusted to him by his King and Master.

## 7.

In the mean while, the confederate that is to give assistance



ance shall be at liberty, for the space of three moneths in which he was required to give his assistance, by Embassies and other friendly interposal to draw the Enemy so farre over, that all mistake and controversie may be friendly composed, and the Confederate which was injured may receive just satisfaction: yet the aforesaid interposal shall be so administred, that in case those controversies be not friendly composed within the space of three moneths, the assistance may be really without any delay or circumstance supplied about the end of the third moneth, and in readiness at the places appointed.

## 8.

If the War be once begun, and the relief which is promised really supplied, he who is assaulted by the Enemy shall be bound to enter into no truce or peace with the Enemy, or any other way to lay down his Arms, unless he first communicates it to his confederate who comes in to his assistance, and he be fully included and receive satisfaction.

## 9.

The aforesaid Relief shall forthwith be supplied most assuredly and precisely without any contradiction and exception, unless the War arise, and is made by one of the Confederates, contrary to the meaning of the other Confederate, as also through a manifest neglect and indisputable violation of Right, League, and Equity, in which case none shall be obliged to supply the promised aid and assistance, in as much as this league is intended to the injury of none.

## 10.

This League shall begin from the day of the ratification of either party, and shall continue for twelve years next following.

## 11.

But if any Kings, Common-wealths, Princes, States, or Cities whatever, would be included in this, they shall make it their request of the Kings, and none shall be included without the mutual consent of either of the Kings.

## 12.

This League shall be ratified, approved and delivered by his  
SS.

SS. RR. MM. of *Denmarke* and *Sweden*, as also by the Right Honourable, the Senate of either Kingdom, within the space of weeks.

13.

The Conferates of either party shall treat together a year before the expiration of this League, if so be that they desire to continue and prolong the Confederacy.

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*The Tenure of the Credentials given to the Swedish Ambassadors, to enter into a League with the Danes:*

**W**E *Charles Gustavus*, by the Grace of God, King of *Swedes*, *Gothes*, and *Vandals*, &c. do hereby order and declare, In as much as the dissentions and Wars formerly raised betwixt us and the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord, *Frederick the Third*, &c. our Brother, Kinsman, Neighbour, and very good friend, are by the divine assistance of God, and his great blessing to us taken away and composed, and instead thereof an irrevocable and sincere Peace and friendship made again betwixt us, our Kingdoms and Subjects, and according to our desire concluded by the Treaties of Peace last ended; it was thought convenient by both parties, for the greater strengthening and confirming of it; as also for the better defence and preservation of our Kingdoms and Dominions, to be mutually engaged in a straiter league, Whereupon when we understood that the King of *Denmarkes* Grace had constituted certain Commissioners to that purpose, we in like manner for the carrying on of so necessary a work, and so much for the profit and safety of these Northern Kingdoms, have constituted and appointed, and by virtue of these our Letters Patents do constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved, the Illustrious, Magnificent and Honourable, our Senator, and Senator of our Kingdom, Admiral and Counsellor of our Admiralty the Lord *Steno Bielke*, Baron of *Korpo*, Lord of *Gaddeholm*, *Grassoen* and *Tanga*, as also our Privy Counsellor, the Secretary of State, and a member of the General Company for Trade, *Peter Julius Coyet* of *Bentsboda*, Knight, to be our Plenipotentiary Commissioners, and do give and grant to them full and sufficient power in this affair, not onely to meet and treat



with the Senators and Commissioners of his foresaid Majesty of *Denmarke*, but to constitute and conclude whatever they shall find necessary for the setting a straiter League between us and both these Kingdoms. Whatever therefore our foresaid Ambassador shall treat of, act and ordain, with the Danish Commissioners, that we do hereby promise shall be firmly and inviolably without any fraud observed by us, and our successors, in the same manner as if it were done and concluded by our self. For the greater confirmation and certainty whereof, we have subscribed with our hand, and sealed these Presents, &c. Dated at our City of *Landscron*, the 9th day of *March*, 1658.

*Charles Gustavus.*

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*The Tenure of the Credentials given to the Swedish Ambassadors,  
to make up an Additional Recess.*

**W**E *Charles Gustavus*, by the Grace of God, King of *Swedes*, *Gothes* and *Vandals*, great Prince of *Feindland*, Duke of *Schonen*, &c. Do order and declare, That, in regard something may happen and be laid down by one party or the other, about the Execution of the Danish Peace, which may hereafter be wrested to another sense, and disturb and destroy the certainty and security of the Agreements at *Roskild*: so to prevent all mistakes and differences for the future; and that every thing that may beget a different explication, and a contrary sense of those Agreements may be settled, that a good and sincere friendship may be preserved, all pretensions and complaints one of another may be taken away by virtue of a General Amnestie, and be buried in perpetual oblivion; we have commanded and commissioned those formerly constituted Commissioners Plenipotentiary for the Treaties of the Danish League, our trusty and well-beloved, the Illustrious, the Magnificent and Honourable, our Senator, and the Senator of our Kingdom, our Admirall and Councillor of our Admiralty, the Lord *Steno Bielke*, Baron of *Korpo*, Lord of *Geddeholm*, *Grasseen* and *Tanga*, as also our Privy Counsellor, the Secretary of State, and a Member of the Company of Trade, *Peter Julius Coyet*, of *Bentsboda*, &c. Knight, as also by virtue hereof we do command and commissionate, and give them full and sufficient

ficient power in this business, to meet with the Danish Commissioners about this affair, and to comprehend, treat of, and conclude in some particular or additional Recess; this and every other thing else, which they shall think may make for the preventing of divers explications and different constructions which might hereafter be raised by one party or the other. What ever therefore they shall treat of, order and appoint in order to this, we will farther ratifie and accept it, and constantly, firmly and inviolably preserve it, as if We our self had done and concluded it. For the greater confirmation and certainty whereof, We have subscribed these our present Letters with our hand, and commanded our Royal Signet to be affixed to it. Dated at our City of Gothenburg the 14th of April, 1658.

*Charles Gustavus.*

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## Letter T.

*The Protestation of the Danish Commissioners delivered to the Envoy of his most Serene, the Protector of England, about the business of Holstein:*

**I**llustrious, most Noble, most Generous, and most Honoured Sir, Envoy of his Highness, the Protector of *England, Scotland, and Ireland,*

It is very well known to your Excellency, how his S. R. M. of *Denmarke and Norway*, our most Gracious Lord and Master, proposed nothing to himself in the Treaties with the Lords Ambassadors of his most Serene Highness, the Duke of *Sleswick and Holstein* Resident here; but that those Treaties might by some friendly mediums be ended and concluded; how his said S. R. M. promised by us, according to the rule of the Pacification at *Roskild*, just satisfaction of his most Serene, his Highness's grievances and demands exhibited in writing, and thought it to consist in this, that by virtue of the Union, Counsellors of both parties should be constituted, who should decide all mistakes and controversies by a friendly and peaceable reconciliation between themselves, or



By Arbytrators chosen and approved by both parties, and that that might have been by this time, before this present moneth of *May* brought to effect, if the other party had pleased, in regard we made such offers, as we hope, might have been sufficient to have done it. But because there is on his most Serene his Highness his part a resolution to reject so well grounded an offer, and not to acquiesce in it, but as it plainly appeareth, to involve the whole business in greater difficulties; we could not but in the name of his S. R. M. make a most solemn Protestation in this business, that not any thing in the least can be imputed to his S. R. M. the King our most Gracious Lord; nor to us, in that those Treaties were not brought to their desired end according to the time set down and prescribed in the Instrument of Peace at *Roskild*. We do therefore friendly desire your Excellency, in the name of his S. R. M. and with all respect and earnestness in our name, that you would be pleased freely to make known his foresaid S. R. M. his laudable intention which he hath so often entertained for the composing of these differences, to the most excellent the Lords Ambassadors of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and where else it shall be fit and necessary, to the end that nothing of aversness may in this business be imputed to him, or us; but in the mean time to interpose your authority that is of so much esteem, to the inducing the Lords, the Envoy's of his most Serene Highness, yet remaining in this City, that they would acquiesce in this offer so agreeable to all equity, which we have proposed to them, by which means all those dissensions betwixt those Royal Houses of the King and the Duke so nearly tyed together by the bond of consanguinity, may in a friendly way without any further circumstances be removed, a mutual confidence, and a lasting and sincere friendship be settled again, and propagated to posterity.

*Your Excellencies most humble Servants,*

Henry Rantzow:

Frederick ab Ahlfeldt.

Letter

## Letter V.

*The Article of Additional Recess concerning the excluding a forraign Fleet of War from the Baltick Sea.*

**B**Oth their SS. RR. MM. and the Kingdoms of Sweden and Denmarke shall be obliged and bound, not onely to hinder and divert with all their forces, and as much as lies possibly in them, any forraign hostile Fleet of War, whosoever it be, from passing through the Sound or Baltick streight into the Baltick Sea; but also in like manner by no means for the future to permit, that any other besides these Northern Kings and Kingdoms, whether he be in possession of any Ports in the Baltick Sea, or inhabiteth in other places, under what pretence soever it be done, should have make ready or employ a Fleet of War there.

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## Letter X.

*The Memorial of the Resident of Brandenburg, delivered to the High and Mighty, the Lords of the united Provinces, wherein he doth in his Masters name earnestly desire their assistance against his S. R. M. of Sweden.*

**I**T being not in our hands, whiles these were in the Press, it shall perhaps be put at the end of this work.

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## Letter Y.

*Beuningen's Letters, and Extracts out of them, which give much light to this Booke, and the Treaties at Copenhagen, especially about the excluding a forraign Fleet of War from the Baltick Sea.*

*Extracts out of the Letters dated at Copenhagen the 2d. day of May, 1658.*

**T**He fiftth day of May last past, I writ Letters both to their High and Mighty Lordships, and to your selfe, which, by reason



son the Post that went hence at that time, lost his Pacquet not far from the City, and fled upon it, I have sent you with these. The Controversies of *Holstein* after many sharp disputes, are come thus farre, that the *Danes* have granted an independent and absolute power, which they call Sovereignty, over the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, and the Dominion of *Swabsted*, and the onely thing in controversy now is, the disposing of the Chapter and some Goods belonging to the Chapter of *Sleswick*, of which the one moiety belongeth to his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, and the other to the Duke of *Holstein*, but the Duke desires it all to be settled on himself: As farre as I conceive, that dispute will be decided as this day, either by a mutual composition, or by referring it to the judgement of Arbitrators, in as much as they are now almost at the last point of time, in which the satisfaction about *Holstein* ought to have been concluded. The Lords, the Swedish Ambassadors, have taken much pains in this business, and to carry on their cause with the greater efficacy, they have betook themselves to their last refuge, that they had command from their King and Master, not to march out the Swedish Army, till the Duke of *Holstein* had satisfaction. Truly some there are, that dispute this to be a meer feigned business, and that the Swedes, upon a strong perswasion, as they boast it about, that the Duke of *Brandenburgh* will side again, and act with them, do very well consider of what concern it is speedily to march their Army into *Pomerania*; so that were they in all other things fitted for their march, and had any certainty of that business, they would not suffer such small things as those of *Holstein* to stay them a minute longer. Yet nevertheless those threats put difficulties and scruples upon them, when they see a reconciled enemy armed in the bowels of their Countries, and environing them on all places, but themselves so wholly destitute of all helpe, that they have not so many Souldiers to assist them, as are requisite to secure the Metropolis of the Kingdoms. Truly the *Danes* were resolved, as I am informed, to secure their chief City with an able and sufficient company of Souldiers out of the Levies made in the United Provinces. Hence there are diverse very sad complaints made to me again and again in the name of his S. R. M. that by the detaining of some Souldiers raised in the United Provinces, the affairs and Counsels of *Denmarke* had received much loss and damage, and that it was from thence that his S. R. M. had too long been put off from the purpose he intended, and that the

Levies

Levies of the Souldiery were dispersed. The Ministers of this Kingdom do very much resent that business, and are unanimously at this time possess'd and led away with an opinion, that the Kingdom of *Sweden*, if ever at any time, hath now a great mind to enlarge it's power, and aspires too high; nor that there is any question to be made of the Swedes happy and prosperous event, both in regard of their own Forces, with which that Kingdom now flourisheth in the vigorous boldness of their resolutions, and the ready execution of them, and also in regard of the weakness and fearfulness of others: Especially when this passeth for a current truth, which the Swedes boast abroad, that the Elector of *Brandenburgh* will come into them again, and the Ministers of his Majesty of *Poland* resident here are somewhat afraid it may be so, and that his Electoral Highness doth make a fair shew in his transactions with the Pole and House of *Austria*, & in the mean time seeks out for an opportunity to reconcile himself again with *Sweden*. Yet notwithstanding all this the Swedish Embassadours are something moved and troubled, or counterfeit themselves to be moved and troubled, that the King of *Denmark* doth not send them the Lord Field-Marshal *Eberstein*, Lieutenant General *Schack*, and other Forraign Officers, but that he would keep them still further obliged and engaged to himself, and doth not forbear to list Souldiers in Forraign Countries. Hence the Embassadours of *Sweden* have urged for the better ascertaining of his S. R. M. of *Denmarkes* intention in this business, that the Kingdom of *Sweden* might be secured by an Act of Oblivion to be comprehended in writing, to prevent the Danes raising of new troubles for the future by reason of the complaints, grievances, and violations of the Peace lately made, wherewith they charged them.

And presently after

The King of *Sweden* doth endeavour with all earnestness to gain the Island of *Ween* to himself, but his S. R. M. of *Denmark* is as earnest on the contrary, and wholly denies to surrender it, and had rather the matter should be brought to this, that he might thereupon be necessitated to implore the aid of his friends. And if so be that they shall not be careful in this business, the Swedes are now in such a condition, that they can do any thing, and the Danes so, that they may be compelled to endure and suffer any thing: The Treaties of a League with the Lords, the Embassa-



Embassadours of *Sweden*, which were for some time hitherto alayed or rather cooled, upon the News that was brought this week of dispersing the Levy of his S. R. M. of *Denmark* his Soldiers, were re-assumed again, and on the other side another Swedish Project was exhibited by the Danish Commissioners, containing (as I was informed) an Idea of a Defensive League, which should onely extend it self to these two Kingdomes, but not to those Provinces likewise which he had acquired, nor should be obligatory against such Enemies, as haply might be made so to the Kingdom of *Sweden* by reason of the Wars now in hand. To that the Swedish Embassadours answered, and as I am told, as to the substance do insist upon their former Project, but as one may collect, they will remit something more of their rigour, especially in regard they themselves, did yesterday, when they bestowed a visit on me, affirm, that in case there was a mutual agreement about the main point in the Instrument of peace, viz. about excluding a Forraign Fleet of War from the Baltick Sea, that the Treaties of the League had had so fair a progress, that one day might finish and conclude them.

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*An Extract out of Beuningens Letters of the 16<sup>th</sup> h. of May, in the Year 1658. Copenhagen.*

THE Lords the Embassadours of *Sweden*, upon their desire first to that purpose, had another meeting two days ago with the King of *Denmark* for the drawing up the League by either party in their Projects, and did as it were a new seriously urge the point about excluding all the Forraign Ships of War, and would have the same settled in such clear and plain terms, that under the restriction used in the Treaty of Peace to an Enemies Navy, there should be no exception made, but all Ships whether sent to aid them when annoyed with Wars, or to secure Friends, or conduct Merchants Ships, should wholly be denied and forbidden access and freedom to sail in the Baltick Sea, and be hindered by both their Forces. Truly it is certain that the Swedes were very hot in this business, and in case they could not by words and perswasive arguments render such kind of matter grateful and acceptable, which is contrary and offensive to their High  
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and Mighty Lordships, and *England*, and will bring no benefit to the Kingdom of *Denmark*, but rather oblige them to the contrary that they should be bound with their Forces to promote the Swedes intents and purposes in the Countries and Cities that inhabit neer the Baltick Sea, and to facilitate their Conquests in places bordering on the Baltick Sea, which they yet lay in wait for, unless they would rather chuse to cherish contentions and wars for Non-observancy of the League with the Swedes, it is apparent enough that they will make use of the same means to force them in this, which they formerly used in the controverſie of *Holſtein*. And there is a report that one of the chief Ministers of the Kingdom of *Sweden* affirmed lately to a Senntour of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, as he writ hither, that the Swedish Army would not go out of these Countries before his King and Master was, as to this business, secured and without any danger: And the Swedish Troops do in effect still stay at *Fredericks-Ode*, without any regard that that place ought to have had been quitted by vertue of the Treaties the first day of this Moneth, Old Stile. A matter that causeth many inconveniencies here and a great dejectedness of Spirit, especially in regard we hear the very same from *Gothenburgh*; yet I am confident I may safely and certainly avouch, that the Danes do, as much befits them, abhorre the assenting to the said exclusion of all Ships of War out of the Baltick Sea; but I can give you no account of what may be gained or imposed on them by the way of compulsion and violence. For my part I omit nothing of the duty incumbent on me, to prevent, as much as is possible, all prejudices which may arise thence against the State, and Benefit of your High and Mighty Lordships; but it is further requisite, that these services of mine (which I speak with submission to the judgment and authority of my Masters) be established and confirmed not onely in expresse commands, but with such kind of decrees and resolves upon all occasions as may make any thing to the securing of this Kingdom, and the freeing the Ministers thereof from all kind of danger. The Lords Embassadours of *Sweden* do openly and expressly declare themselves in this so much, that in private Discourse they have avouch'd to me, that his S. R. M. of *Sweden* would interpret the coming of a Forraign Fleet of War to be a violation and breach of the Peace.



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*An Extract out of the Letters dated at Copenhagen the 8th. of June, 1658.*

**I**N the mean while the said Lords the Embassadours of *Sweden*, did desire their final answer, whether this Kingdom was not enclined to be tied in a straiter League with the Swedes than what was contained in the Project of the League delivered to them by the Danes, they replied in these expresse words (as I was informed by those very men that had the management of these affairs) that this party could not consent to any thing further, and in particular, that they could by no means graunt what they demanded concerning the excluding of Ships of War from the Baltick Sea. Whereupon the aforesaid Embassadours both in their meetings with the Commissioners of this Kingdom, and with the French Embassadour, declared themselves, that they would not for the future have any regard to the foresaid League, but did onely desire an Instrument or Article to be made, by force and vertue whereof the peace lately begun might be confirmed, and further, that the Danes might make a promise, that they would for the future cause no disturbance when they should see what might be said and pretended to be done against the Peace. And as far as I perceive, this delivery of the Instrument is comprehended in the number of those things, which were necessarily to be performed before the Swedish Army march'd out of these Countries.

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*Beuningen's Letter of the 22<sup>d</sup> of June, 1658: From Copenhagen.*

*My Lord,*

**S**INCE my last Letters Dated to your Lordship the 1<sup>st</sup> of this Moneth, the whole week hath been spent in meetings betwixt his Majesties Commissioners and the Swedish Embassadours, and yet nothing hath been finally concluded concerning the present controversies. That contest betwixt them about the Island *Ween* is decided and determined according to the wish and desire of the said Embassadours, and at their importunities and threats, it was at last granted that that Island should for the future remain

remain in the hands of the Kingdom of Sweden, as parcel of *Schoonen*. Besides that all ships taken in the time of the War from the subjects of Sweden, and brought hither should, to take off the pretence the Swedes made to the *Danes* ships that lay at anchor in *Sealand* and *Fuhnen*, about the time of their last invasion there, be restored. And Thirdly, that as many as were wanting of the number of the 2000 Horse promised by this Kingdom in the Treaty of Peace, should be supplied. But what the Kingdom of Sweden further demands concerning the observancy of the Peace lately entred into, to be ascertained and secured by some peculiar Instrument, the *Danes* do in substance approve of it. But now the said Lords Embassadors urge the explanation of some Articles of the Treaty, and above all will have satisfaction in that point that concerns the excluding of all forraign Fleets of War from the Baltick Sea. Besides a very good friend of mine told me this day, that the Danish Commissioners, to free the Kingdom from those heavy pressures, which had laid so long upon them by quartering the Swedish Army, Seeing they had so often before without the least effect urged, that this Kingdom could not contrary to their inclination, be forced under a colour of a clearer exposition to enlarge that Treaty concluded and ratified by the whole Senate of the Kingdom to the prejudice of it self, its friends or Allies; had at last fully determined to project something in writing, whereby they might acquit themselves of this affair. And though it hath been told me, that it is drawn in such a form and such terms as that their high and mighty Lordships cannot conceive any dislike thereof; yet I held it perillous in this case to deliver any Instruments of writing interchangeably. Wherefore debating all circumstances distinctly with the high Steward of the Kingdom ( who hath been absent this week on some weighty occasions from the City ) and another of the now Senators; I urged to them all the Arguments I could contrive to win them off from that purpose, and, as I confidently presume, I have not laboured in vain: for the high Steward told me, that he was clear in this opinion, that for what concerns the formentioned Article, they were to stick to the express words of the Treaty; and likewise that, before I came to visit him, he had told the French Embassador that he was fully resolved that nothing more was to be granted on the part of this Kingdom in reference to that head,



having likewise besought him that he would plainly and peremptorily acquaint the Lords Ambassadors of *Sweden* therewith. However, I shall, for the future, employ my utmost diligence to render a full and satisfactory account of such commands and instructions as their Lordships shall be pleased to commit unto me.

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*Benningens Letters of June 25 Anno 1658. Copenhagen.*

*My Lord,*

**T**He last I wrote you were of the 22. instant; on that very day wherein I dispatch'd them, the Lords Embassadors of *Sweden* had information of the final resolution of this King, That his Majesty could not admit of any thing they had hitherto urged, touching the excluding forreign Fleets of War out of the Baltick Sea, and that he was fully determined for what concerned this business, to go no further then the treaty at *Roschild*, and what was there transacted. The Lords Embassadors of *Sweden*, when it had been manifested unto them that his Majesty had many and sufficient grounds to be wary how he gave matter of dislike to *England* and *Holland*, made reply, that they knew undoubtedly that his Highness the Lord Protector would not be offended thereat, that it seemed to them very strange, that this Kingdom should be more solicitous and cautious not to displease the States general, then their Master the King of *Sweden*. Truly I observe the Ministers of the King of *Denmark* to be settled in that opinion, but in the mean while the Swedish Army sticks in the bowels of that Kingdome, and the Swedish Embassadors, as they themselves have told me, have received new instructions from their King, to insist peremptorily on the excluding forreign Fleets of War out of the Baltick Sea, and as their words imported, they are commanded to declare, that the Swedish Army shall not depart that Kingdom ere they had given them satisfaction in this point, which they urge as an explication of that Treaty of Peace; this I heard from some who yesterday had personal conference with the Lords Embassadors themselves; mean while I make it my whole drift, as in duty it concerns me, to preserve and establish the Ministers of this Kingdom in that good resolution: On the other side the Lord Embas-  
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sador of *France* is very industrious to reclaim and dissuade the Sweds from their purpose, though with small success, for ought that hitherto appears. I trust in my next to give their High and Mighty Lordships a more exact account, if any farther proceed shall be made herein, wherewith &c.

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*Another Letter of Beuningen to the Secretary of State, June 29  
1658. Copenhagen.*

*My Lord,*

**I**N my last which was written on the 25. instant, I signified to you that the Swedish Embassadors had said that they had now received command from their King, to insist peremptorily on the exclusion of foreign Fleets, and to declare that the Swedish Army was not to depart, ere their desire were satisfied in this point, which they urge as an explication of the Treaty of Peace, since 5. dayes are passed, wherein the Swedish Embassadors (of whom the Lord *Bielke*, who is first in the Commission, is gone into *Schonen*) have had no converse with his Majesty, or any of the Senators of the Kingdom concerning this business, so that as I am enformed, they have thought it prudence to wait for their Kings reply to their Letters, wherein they had acquainted his Majesty with all passages that had fallen out in that business, and informed him distinctly of all circumstances, so that nothing hath herein passed these 6 whole days; but yet on this day the French Embassador hath told the High Steward of the Kingdom, that the Swedes Embassadors have received their Kings answer, which they had waited for, wherein not only the former Instructions, of insisting precisely on that point, were repeated, but also the King himself had set it under his hand, that if so the *Danes* did any longer baulk the concluding of that point, and the other matters in debate, according to the tenor of the Instructions which he had issued to his Embassadors, he would lay aside the business of *Prussia*, till such time as he had reduced that Kingdom to the performance of their duty: The Swedes Ambassadors as I am told, ground their pretence on their protocol, which was drawn in the time of the Treatie of *Roschild* since in that is found an annotation, that those Fleets which should presume to enter into the Baltick Sea in a war-like posture, without



out the consent of both those Northern Kingdoms, should be accounted hostile Fleets, and were to be prohibited and denyed entrance by virtue of the Peace made. Having heard this, I incontinently made proof as well to *Gersdorf* the high Steward of the Kingdom, as to the French Embassador, how unjust it was to ground a sense of a Treaty on their Protocol which was not agreeable to the words of the Treaty it self, and which was not approved by one of the parties, but rather contradicted; and further, that when a Treaty was once concluded and ratified, men were to acquiesce on what was therein ratified; several times since that, and even this very afternoon, on occasion of the *Swedes* answer, have I been propounding to the high Steward of the Kingdom; and as many other Senators of the Kingdom as are employed in this affair, that that point which was urged on no just ground; and besides that, would prove extream dangerous and grievous to this Kingdom, and would surely occasion great mischief and offence to its confederates, could in no wise be admitted, unless they would extreamly prejudice themselves: the English, and the States General, and the league made with them, and not onely so, but also occasion the *Swedes* by the same way and slight to require and compass other things no less grievous and pernicious to this Kingdom in the future. And that it would be more prudent, yea and more safe for them in the matter of this point, to stick to the opinion once embraced, wherein the affairs of *England* and the *Netherlands* concur with the benefit of this Kingdom, then by quitting the same to admit of a matter so grievous to those forementioned states, and yet remain still lyable to the same danger; especially since it was no wayes credible that those communications forementioned would be executed upon this onely ground; or if the *Swedes* were really bent on that, they wanted not other pretexts fully as plausible as this which was destitute of all foundation; nor was it credible that the King of *Sweden*, who was manifestly engaged in War against the Pole and Muscovite, and at variance with the King of *Hungary*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* which might grow to I know not what head, would upon the account onely of this point, and without other pregnant reasons, continue his Army in this Kingdom; or if he were constrained to tarry upon other weighty reason, that he could not invent some new pretext for his continuance here with his Army;

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especially since the plea, the *Swedes* Embassador have lately started about the *Guinee* business, might be applyed to this purpose with less offence of forreign Nations. Indeed I am throughly perswaded, that the Arguments which I use to withhold the Ministers of this Kingdom from admitting this point, would take with them, though I urged them not, but those which they bring for their defence against the *Swedes* Embassadors, are of small availe with them; and I find that after I opened the Dates, and the Letters signed with the Kings own hand-writing, the arguments and reasons which I produce to confirm the Ministers of this Kingdom in their resolutions, in opposition to those threats, will be of less efficacy then the fear those threats have struck into them; as also the pusillanimity engendred by the reports and message of vexations and extortions by the Souldiery which have very much desolated the Countries and open Towns of *Fuhnen*, *Jutland*, and *Holstein*, and reduc'd the Inhabitants to utmost extreimity: especially for that I have no instructions to promise and undertake for the securing of this Kingdom in the name of their high and mighty Lordships. By the next opportunity I shall acquaint you with the judgement of his Majesty, and the Ministers of this Kingdom, so soon as they shall have had conference with the *Swedes* Embassador, on occasion of the Kings Letters, which hath not yet happened, where-with, &c.

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*Another of Beuningen to the Secretary, July the 2d. 1658.*  
Copenhagen.

*My Lord,*

FORasmuch as the *Swedes* Embassadors do persist to urge that point of excluding forrain Fleets of War out of the Baltick Sea, with menaces so sharply and vigorously repeated, as their high and mighty Lordships have understood by my last written to you on the 29th of the last moneth, with submission to their Lordships judgements I thought it behooveful, on the same day wherein I wrote those Letters, to desire Audience of the King, and those Senators of the Kingdom that are resident here, to the end nothing might be concluded on the part of this Nation, in reference to that point which might be prejudicial to their Lordships; and that



that I might, in order to that design, joyntly demonstrate to the King and Senators, those things which I had largely unfolded to such as were employed in that affair, apart and at several meetings, to the same purpose; but his Majesty excus'd, or rather defer'd my design. And once on pretence of grief and heaviness that had possess'd the Court on occasion of the death of the youngest Princess some weeks since, but really, as I guess, because they are shie of opening their purpose to me by any positive Declaration, least the *Swedes* should thence pick some seeds of new Controversies with this Kingdom. Since that time it hath been told me by his Majesties appointment, that, if I desired it, I might be heard by the whole Senate of the Kingdom; and that his Majesty would receive information from them of what I should propound; but it being Sunday, whereon the Senators could not be gotten together, and that the next day the Lords Commissioners of this Kingdom were to give meeting to the *Swedes* Embassadors before noon, I deem'd it most commodious, on the same Sunday afternoon, to go to both the Lords Commissioners of this Kingdom, as well to learn what was determin'd at the instance of the *Swedes*, as to remind them, and to discourse at large all the Arguments I could frame for the hindering of any such decrees as might sort to the prejudice of their high & mighty Lordships. And whereas they made answer to what I in the first place alledg'd, that his Majesty had determin'd nought else then that they should give meeting to the *Swedes* Embassador, and hear what they should propound, and make relation thereof to his Majesty; I reply'd to them that it was undoubtedly true, that the *Swedes* Embassadors had received new instructions, obliging them to urge with instance and wonted menaces, that point of excluding forrain Fleets from the Baltick Sea, but that I was again expressly commanded by their high and mighty Lordships, to use all manner of caution that nothing be admitted in the Treaty with the Embassador of *Sweden*, contrary to the League and Amity contracted between their high and mighty Lordships, and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, especially in such a point which was so manifestly contrary to their interest; and that, I could not therefore omit to require of them, in case access to his Majesty were denyed me, that the sincere observation of the league and amity with their high and mighty Lordships, which his Majesty and the Senators of the Kingdom had hitherto

so frequently profess'd and declar'd to maintain, should upon this occasion be perform'd and maintain'd, and consequently that they would roundly deny the *Swedes* Embassadors whatsoever they had urged concerning the aforesaid point; forasmuch as it implyes a palpable contradiction that his sacred royal Majesty of *Denmarke* should be obliged to interpose and contend with all his power to impeach their high and mighty Lordships intercourse, that they should be disabled to relieve their friends that border on the Baltick Sea, with their Fleet, where need shall require, or secure their own Trade, or maintain the free passage of their Shipping. And that it is extreemly opposite to the League solemnized betwixt their high and mighty Lordships, and this Kingdom, which together with the mutual promotion promised of each others benefit, comprehends not onely an obligation to assist each other in case the freedom of Commerce and Navigation should be endangered, but also an expresse Covenant for the free passage of their high and mighty Lordships Ships of War through the Sound, and the Baltick Sea, which will no ways admit that their high & mighty Lordships can need the consent of the King of *Swedes* to the procuring such their passage, And further, that it is agreed between this Kingdom and their high and mighty Lordships, that they should study and endeavour the preservation of the City and Port of *Danzick*; and if the case require, relieve them with their Fleets of war. And that although it must be granted, that the affairs of the King of *Denmarke* were reduced to such a posture by reason of the Treaty of Peace concluded with the *Swedes*, which was wrested from him by violence, that his Majesty by force thereof is barr'd from relieving them; yet that precedent Covenant remains so farre forth effectual, and ought, at least, to retain this force that his Royal Majesty, in case it should so happen, that their high & mighty Lordships should send any aid thither, ought not to obstruct or hinder the same, And that together with the league made with their high and mighty Lordships, the mutual correspondence and amity with the State of *England*, is upon the same account especially to be had in consideration; for that the Minister of that state, when the *Swedes* were attempting a thing of this nature, had opposed and withstood it as a matter that might prove injurious to the state and behoof of the Lord Protector; and that the Lords Commissioners could not be ignorant how expedient and condu-



cible it might be for this Kingdom to observe punctually the league and amity contracted with those two Common-wealths. Besides, that this very thing which the *Swedes* desire, is of that nature and condition that will beget more turmoyle and detriment to this Kingdom, then to all other States, and would engage it upon all occasions in great expence and hazard, without any hope of profit in repelling and excluding out of the Baltick Sea such oft times as possibly have no other design there, then to protect and defend those whose protection is of chiefest moment to this Kingdom. That I might forbear to argue at large how the Kingdom of *Sweden*, if things went on this way, might master with small forces the strongest Maritime places about the Baltick Sea, with the assistance of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*. And the Lords Commissioners themselves, if they considerately weigh the matter, must of necessity believe, that the main scope of the *Swede* in this business, is to render *Denmarke* suspected of all her Confederates, friends and allies; and so, in time following, raise on it some generall odium which may prove very little to its behoof; and on the other side, that they may disturb and frustrate all those counsels which might regard the security of this Kingdom, or import any care thereof. It is also easie to conjecture, that the *Swedes* are not so ignorant of the condition and inclination of this Kingdom, as that they should aim at any great advantage or effect of this transaction, if the case should require it, but onely that upon the non-performance of this engagement, they may be furnish'd with matter whereon to forge new accusations, and that they may always have means in readiness, that by this transaction, which they will evermore be boasting, they may be able, as it were, to dazle or foyl the counsels of such as possibly they might provoke and irritate against themselves. And lastly, this last consideration, that the small fruit which the *Swedes* can promise themselves from this transaction, and the manifest mischief that will in time ensue upon this subject, may give them just cause to believe that the *Swedes* are not so fond of extorting this most unjust demand, as that they should (unless rather those are onely bare threats) detain their Army here, which they might imploy against, at least, three Enemies, had they not other reasons of their staying here. Therefore I besought the Lords Commissioners that for these and other reasons by me alledg'd in former writings, which I also  
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here recited, that they would make no account of those threats, but be constant to their worthy resolution, as that Kingdom was oblig'd by all those reasons I had discuss'd to them. All that the Lords Commissioners reply'd was, in effect, that they were very well satisfy'd and convinc'd of what I had said, nor was his Majesty or the Senatours of your Kingdom so ignorant, or such Strangers to their own estate and interest, neither did any one of them lean towards the granting of that unjust demand so eagerly urg'd by the Swedes ; and that, as I knew very well they had, to this day resolutely withstood it, nor was their opinions at all alter'd ; that they did easily allow that I had, with good reason affirm'd, how little heed was to be given to their menaces ; but nevertheless that there was little security herein, that they had not a friend appear'd that would make it his care to preserve the security of this Kingdom, and that the Kingdom, especially in this nick of time, was at such a pass, as that it might be both assaulted and overthrown at a push. Wherefore they greatly needed their friends advice, whereby they might be enabled to know how to manage themselves, and how far to proceed, and not plunge into a danger so grievous, and almost inevitable. The meeting with the Swedes Embassadors, which was on the morrow, held six hours compleat, spent for the most part in most vehement Disputes concerning the foresaid point, as also concerning Forts, Ships, Wares, and Goods seized and taken in *Guinee*, by one *Carloffe* upon a Danish Commission, during the heat of the War, the restitution whereof, together with all other things by them pretended, the Swedes Embassadors demand to be covenanted together in one writing, that they may the more easily accord upon the performance in the future. To which purpose there was another meeting this after-noon, the Lord Embassador of *France* being present, who, as he seems by his aspect, is little affected with these harsh proceedings of the Swedes ; but after the former meeting I went to the High Steward of the Kingdom, and had no other answer from him but such as the Lords Commissioners had given me before. Surely the determination of the Kingdom is not yet chang'd, but yet I find (at least, if my judgement do not very much fail me) that their thoughts do, more and more, waver betwixt what reason dictates as agreeable to their place, and what fear perswades, as of force, to be done. But



could the Ministers of this Kingdom be assur'd, by any probable means, of their security, and be confirm'd therein, there were then no fear of the changing of their minds; but as things now stand, I can affirm nothing so confidently as this, that the time is now at hand, wherein their High and Mighty Lordships, if they account this a matter of moment, must of necessity fall on such counsels as may afford sufficient remedy against that fear by which the Swedes seek to obtain their demands of the Danes. Certainly unless they proceed upon such counsels, inconveniencies and prejudice, contrary to their High and Mighty Lordships minds and inclination, can by no means be diverted. But the Swedes have lately employ'd two Engineers to discover the situation of *Newburgh* in *Fuhnen*, a City upon the Baltick Sea; to the end, as I verily think, that they may make people hereabouts more jealous and fearful, which is not a little heightened by the dayly tidings brought hither from the Countries where the Swedish Souldiers yet quarter about; wherewith, &c.

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*Letters of Beuningen from Copenhagen: July 6. 1658.*

*My Lord,*

**I**N the several meetings held betwixt the Lords Embassadours of *Sweden* and the Danish Commissioners, certain matters of no very great moment have been composed, but as touching the excluding Forraign Fleets out of the Baltick Sea, and the rendering back the Ports seiz'd in *Guinee*, the matter for ought I perceive, stands where it was, although the Swedish Resident which came hither yesterday told a Forreign Minister that all things were agreed, besides the two mention'd heads of difference the matter is still contested concerning a certain Swedish ship taken by a Commission from the King of *Poland* ere the War began, and brought into the harbour of this City. And further, the Swedish Embassadours have very lately propounded that the King of *Denmark* should engage to make no unnecessary Levies of Souldiers, which might raise and beget in the Swedes a kind of emulation and jealousy; but it seems this last will not be precisely insisted on. But the other two heads the Lords Embassadours urge seriously, not omitting their wonted comminations, to wit, that

that the Army shall abide here till the matters yet debated be accomplished according to their desire. And hitherto they have well performed their words, since the Swedes Army makes no preparation to march, although the Lieutenant General *Guildenlow*, for removing all pretences, be departed hence six days ago to deliver to the King of Swedes those Souldiers that are wanting to make up the promised aid of 2000 Horse. Yesterday the Swedes Embassadors delivered Letters written by their King to the King of *Denmark*, in which, as I am told, his Majesty complains in smooth and civil words, that by the Dilatory Proceedings in this Court he is constrained to abide here with his Army to the great grievance of the Subject, and to the loss and detriment of his own affairs. The French Embassador three days since took his leave of the King, Queen, and the Prince Elect, being going to the King of *Sweden* at *Flensburg*, yet he thought fit to remain hereabouts for some days since, out of a firm persuasion that he should so much the sooner reap the fruit of those Offices he hath hitherto vigorously performed for the compounding and laying aside the controversies betwixt these Kingdomes. I do almost every day convene and talk with the Ministers of this Kingdom, as their High and Mighty Lordships have been pleased to give me instruction; but I cannot at present promise any certain event or rather success of this diligence which of duty I perform; yea, even the same doubts which perplex'd me at my last writing, do possess me at this day; for I do more and more, every day, apprehend with my self, that those complaints which ring perpetually in our ears from the (indeed) intolerable stay of the Swedish Army in the Kingdom, will prove but the fore-runners of those excuses by which the Danes will labour to approve to their High and Mighty Lordships what the Swedes aim is to wrest from them, touching the exclusion of Forreign Fleets, in case they shall suffer it to be imposed on them. Both the French and the Swedes Embassadors were denyed publick admission to the King for the same causes that were given to me; but they had leave to come to the King in his garden. The Envoy sent from this King to the Great Duke of *Muscovy*, return'd into this City yesterday, and gave this day the account of his negotiation, declaring personally before his Majesty what Proceeds he had found: For ought I can understand of the matter, the said En-



voy had a civil reception from the great Duke ; and that the Muscovites seem inclineable to strike a Peace with the *Pole*, and to make War upon the *Swedes*. Nevertheless there are Treaties to be held with the *Swedes*, that by raising the King of *Poland* to a kind of emulation, they may the more easily draw him to comply with the great Duke. Wherewith &c.

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*An extract of the Letters of Beuningen, written from Copenhagen, July 9. 1658.*

*My Lord,*

**T**Heir High and Mighty Lordships have understood by the Letters I wrote your Lordship the 6. instant, what I then knew of the state of the Treaty here held with the *Swedes* Ambassador; since that, I am advertised, that the *Swedes* Ambassador are so farre wrought by the perswasions of the *French* Ambassador, and others who have sundry times demonstrated to them, that they would draw much danger on the Kingdom of *Sweden*, if they went on as hitherto they had done, to provoke all that were interessed in the Trade of the Baltick Sea, in making use of the Kingdoms of *Denmarke*, to the excluding forrain Fleets out of the said Sea, and further, that the *Danes* would by no means consent thereto, or though they should promise, could never perform it; and by other arguments and perswasions, that the said Ambassador answered, they could allow, that as to what concerns forreign States without the Baltick Sea, they might stick to the words of the Treaty, which the *Danes* so expound, that they are not to deny passage to any auxiliary Fleet, or other Fleet of War, that shall be employed for the defence of the Traffique ) by force whereof this Kingdom is to undertake to joyn with the *Swedes*, in impeding those that border on that Sea, from maintaining any Fleet of War there ; and so, for ought appears, they are like to agree upon that sense touching this point, and so that controversie will be removed.

Letter

## Letter Z.

*The King of Denmarks Letters Pattenr, forbidding the Inhabitants of the Isle of Ween, to oblige themselves by homage to the King of Sweden.*

**W**Ee Frederick the 3d. by the Grace of God, of *Denmarke, Norway, Vandals and Gothes*, King, Duke, &c. to our chief Pastor of souls, the chief Officer or Prator, and all other inhabitants of our Island of *Ween*, greet you well, with the tender of our Grace.

Forasmuch as we have been enform'd that the Ministers of his Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, will require you to perform homage to the Kingdom of *Sweden*; we do, by virtue of these Letters, forbid you all and every of you, that you perform not that fidelity to any other person, whosoever he be, which by oath you owe to us and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*; by which oath ye are bound to us and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, as fully as all our faithfull subjects in our Province of *Sealand*, to wit, that Province where-to your Land, with all the jurisdiction thereof both Ecclesiastical and Secular, is, and ever hath been appertenant. We, on the other side, will alwayes remain your most Gracious King and Lord; and will by all means, endeavour your good. Given from our Castle of *Copenhagen*, May the 7th, 1658.

*Frederick.*

*Under our Seal.*

## Letter A.A.

*The Letters of the Inhabitants of Ween, in answer to the 2d. summons of the Swedes Commissioners.*

**M**ost excellent and Gracious Lords Commissioners, whereas the Warrant of his Sacred Royal Majesty was indeed brought into this Island on the 29. April 1658. but neither discovered



covered nor read unto us by Prætor or Chief; and that now a second Warrant is come, by virtue whereof we are to appear at *Malmø* on the 9th of *May*, we shall be there present in due submission to his Majesties Commands, commending your very good Lordship to the protection of Almighty God. From the Isle of *Ween*, May 6. 1658.

*Your Excellencies most obedient Servants.*

*George Georgesøn.  
Peter Johnson.*

*Peter Oldson.  
Sueno Oldson.*

*Sueno Johnson.  
John Laurensøn.*

## Letter B.B.

*The Letters of the Commissioners appointed for the settling Scho-  
nen to his Majesty of Sweden, wherein some things are treated  
touching the business of Ween.*

**M**OST Serene, and most Potent King, our most Gracious Ma-  
ster, after that the military Officer which we employ'd  
into the Isle of *Ween*, had brought us back an answer in writing,  
both from the chief Pastor, and the Boors of the place, promising  
here to appear on the 9th of *May*, as we had required them,  
and to give due submission to your Majesty by the Oath of ho-  
mage and fealty, as your Majesty may be more fully enformed by  
a Copy of their Letter hereunto annexed, wherein they endea-  
vour particularly to excuse their appearing no sooner, for that the  
Prætor or chief Officer had suppressed our former Letters, and  
never read them publickly, and the Pastor there signifies to us,  
that of old his Pastorage was subject to the Bishoprick of *Sealand*;  
we verily believed that they would make good their engagement  
herein: but in the mean time there hath come to our hands Let-  
ters Patent of his Majesty of *Denmarke*, whereby the inhabi-  
tants of the Island are forbidden to enter into the said Oath, as  
your Majesty likewise will more largely perceive by the Copy of  
the said prohibition here adjoyned, there is nothing more done  
hitherto in this business, and the people of *Ween* came not in at  
the

the day prefixed. Therefore whatsoever commands your Royal Majesty shall in this state of affairs, be graciously pleased to conferre upon us<sup>1</sup>, we shall with due devotion and obedience endeavour to execute the same; in the mean time, wishing your Majesty a most happy and prosperous Reign: We humbly recommend your Majesty to the protection of Almighty God.

*Malm.* 10. May,  
1658.

*Your Majesties most humble and most  
faithful Servant.*

*Corfitz Uhlefeldt,  
Count in Sylffborg.*

*Erick Sparre.*

## Letter C. C.

*The Grant of King Waldemare for the selling and quitting the  
Lands of Schonen, Halland, Blecking, Listre, and the Island of  
Ween.*

**T**O all that shall see and hear these present Letters, *Waldemare* by the Grace of God, of *Danes and Schavonians* King, and Duke of *Ehesten*, sendeth Greeting in our Lord God everlasting. For the perpetual remembrance of the thing, we do by the tenor of these Presents, plainly acknowledge, truly, and without covent to have sold to the magnificent and mighty Lord and Prince, *Magnus*, the Illustrious King of *Sweden*, our most deare Cousin, these Lands; that is to say, all *Schonen*, all *Halland*, *Blecking*, *Listre*, and the Isle of *Ween*, with all Castles and Ports therein situate, together with all our Royal rights, to Us, our Heirs and Successors, and to the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, in the said Lands, or any of them in any sort belonging, whether it be in the City, Market-Town, or Fair, with their Rights, being in no sort diminished, but rather advanced, as they have been known to have been fully and freely possessed, from time out of minde to this very day; none of all those things being excepted, by what name or names soever they be called, and this for the price of 49000 Marks of pure Silver Colon weight; the full sum of which Silver we do acknowledge to have come to our use, for all those foresaid Lands, and all their rights and appurtenances whatsoever, as the price thereof, in this manner.

M

First,



First, the mighty Lord, the aforesaid King *Magnus*, hath paid the Debts of our most dear Father of happy memory, the Lord *Christopher*, sometime King of *Denmarke*, which we of right ought to have paid to the Illustrious Prince, the Lord *John*, Count of *Holstein* and *Stormoren*, our beloved Uncle, the full and entire sum of 34000 Marks of pure Silver Colon weight, for which he held the Countries of *Schonen*, *Blecking* and *Listre*, with the Isle of *Ween*, pawn'd by our said Father, thereby redeeming the people of those Countries from wrongs and oppressions, & rescuing them from the grievances of Forrainers; the people of which Countries have rightfully chosen the said Lord *Magnus*, to be their true King with free and unanimous consent, which election we do say shall stand just, and the same by confirming do approve, and by affirming do confirm in the name of Us, our Heirs and Successors, and of the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*. Furthermore the aforesaid King *Magnus* hath personally paid, and entirely assigned unto us the sum of 8000 Marks of pure silver Colon weight, as a price of those Lands. And he hath likewise freely acquitted to us this Cattle of *Copenhamp* for 7000 Marks more of pure silver Colon weight, for the increasing of mutual affection betwixt us; which sum of Silver we, in like manner, out of the affection we bear to him, do acknowledge to have received as a price of those Lands.

Therefore whereas we were no wayes able to satisfie to the said King *Magnus*, the principal sum of silver, much less the excessive great damage and interest occasioned to the said King *Magnus*, by disbursing the said Moneys, and the often defending those Countries to his great and several charges, which damage and interest we were, in any wise, bound to have refunded to the said Lord King *Magnus* his Heirs and Successors, as is more fully and clearly expressed in Letters drawn by our selfe and others about this business. We have demised, and do hereby demise in true sale and perpetual alienation to our foresaid Cousin King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Successors, and to the Crown of *Sweden*, as well in consideration of the said sum of silver, as of his damage and interest, by the advice and unanimous consent of our Counsellors, and Peers of our Kingdom of *Denmarke*, Clergy and Lacy, Prelates and Souldiers, and men of War, and all the people and commonalty of the said Kingdom, from Us, our Heirs and Successors,

cessors, and from the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, by free and voluntary consent, not compelled, nor constrained, not induced by craft or any circumvention, all and singular the aforesaid Lands, with the Forts and Castles scituate in each of them, and also with all the Royal Prerogatives and other appurtenances of all kinds, either above signified, or hereafter by these presents of all at large expressed.

And that the bare sale of these Lands made by us in this sort, may be deemed the more real and valid, in token of delivering the true possession both natural and civil, and an evident argument to the use of a perfect alienation we have granted after the due and accustomed form to the said Lord King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Successors, and to the Crown of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; and have forever alien'd and passed away from us, our Successors and Heirs, and from the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, the Lands of *Schonen*, *Halland*, *Blecking*, *Lifstre*, and the Isle of *Ween*, to be by them forever held, possessed and maintained; and also all Coine, Fayres, with the Prerogatives of them as aforesaid, all the Mannors and City, Houses, Cities, and Market-Towns belonging to the King or his Royal Prerogative, together with the right of Patronage in Churches, Monastreys and Chappels to the King belonging, with all the right by which Lands, Castles, Provinces, and all other Goods moveable and immoveable, are wont and ought to be granted, aliened, resigned, renounced and abdicated, both of right and in fact, assigning over to the said Lord King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Successors, and to the Crown of *Sweden*, and discharging quit and free from all subjection & obedience to us, our successors and Heirs, & to the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmark* ( whatsoever obedience were due to us in respect of those Lands ) the reverend Father in Christ, *Peter* Lord Arch-Bishop of *Lunden*, now Primate of *Sweden*, and whosoever shall be Arch-bishop there for the time being, with the Chapter of the Church of *Lunden*, and all the Clergy of that Diocess of whatsoever state or condition they be.

Also we have released from us our Successors and Heirs, and from the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, free and quit all Souldiers, Men of War, Citizens, all Farmers and Swaines, all Inhabitants of forrain descent, and the successors of all aforesaid, and their Heirs in the aforesaid Lands, from all services, homage,



obedience and servitude whatsoever, wherein they were formerly bound to Us, the King, and to the Crown of *Denmark*; and we have virtually assigned them to the said King *Magnus*, his Successors and Heirs, and to the Crown of *Sweden* to perpetual service, homage, and obedience, according to the place and condition wherein each of them is obliged, either by the Countries Laws and Statutes, or by good and received custome, to obey and serve his King.

We do also deliver unto the aforesaid King *Magnus*, his Successors, and Heirs to the Crown of *Sweden*, the aforesaid Lands with the Castle and Munition thereof, and the Rights and Appurtenances therein, and we do wholly recede from the possession of them, transferring the rightful true propriety of them to the said King *Magnus*, his Heirs, and Successors, and to the Crown of *Sweden*, so that We, our Successors and Heirs, may never be able, either of right, or in fact, by any means to molest, or in any kind to grieve or attempt the said King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Successors, and his Kingdoms, Lands, and Dominions, or to make complaint touching the Premises or any part of them; voluntarily and expressly renouncing for our selves, our Successors, and Heirs, and for the Crown of *Denmark*, all assistance of the Canon or Civil Law; Customes, Laws and Statutes of the Country, benefit of entire restitution, with all exceptions of deceit or of fear, and all other exceptions both of right and of fact, which might any ways tend to the infringing of the Premises, or any part thereof; and, in special, renouncing the aid of those Laws that say, A general renunciation is invalid, and that a King may revoke alienations made to the prejudice of his Kingdom and Crown, his promise made to the contrary notwithstanding. Also we confirm, approve, and ratifie all former Decrees and Letters authorized, confirmed, entred into and given to the aforesaid King *Magnus* either by us or those of *Schonen*, from all times even to this day, as also these present Decrees and Letters; which Decrees and Letters it is our pleasure that they stand in full force and vertue for ever, and to be nothing diminished but rather corroborated by this our final Deeree and Agreement.

But if it should happen that We, our Successors or Heirs, should go about to controul or give molestation to the said King *Magnus* his Successors or Heirs of the Crown of *Sweden* beyond  
the

the half passage of the *Zound*, concerning the Lands of *Schonen*, *Halland*, *Blecken*, *Lystre*, and the Isle of *Ween*, now rightly appropriate to the Crown of *Sweden*, or concerning any other Lands or Dominions belonging to King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Successours, either by open and hostile invasion, or in a litigious and contentious way, pretending a right, when we have none, to infringe the peace made, and this decree and final concord, that their Kingdom, Crown, and Successours should not quietly possess the said Lands; then and in such case shall six Bishops, and as many principal men of War of the two Kingdoms, chosen to this peculiar purpose by both Kingdoms, our Heirs and Successours, meet in *Helsingborough* within twelve weeks after the complaint made, and after a diligent discussing of the business, shall conclude and bind Us, Our Successours and Heirs, as well in the damage and interest which he the aforesaid King *Magnus*, his Successours and Heirs shall rationally have incurr'd by such our attempts or molestations, as likewise in the penalty of 30000 Marks of pure silver Colen weight to be paid to the said King *Magnus* his Heirs and Successours, or to their Deputies, in some secure place or places to be nominated also and appointed by the aforesaid twelve men: Which damage and interest if we shall refuse to pay with the penalty aforesaid, or shall contumaciously or maliciously baulk the payment thereof, in the places appointed us, then, if those six Bishops, to whom we shall have expressly and voluntarily submitted our selves, be agreed amongst themselves, those three of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, without any regard of our displeasure, our Heirs or Successours, shall pronounce sentence of excommunication, whensoever the case shall require, against Us, our Heirs and Successours, by no means to be revok'd till the said King *Magnus* his Heirs and Successours shall be fully satisfied in the damage, interest and penalty, according to his demand, by Us, our Heirs and Successours; this peace and final concord between the said King *Magnus*, his Successours and Heirs, their Kingdoms and Dominions, and Us, our Successours and Heirs, and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, to last and continue for ever.

But to the end that all and singular the Premises which we do personally promise in good faith, and upon our honour to preserve and keep inviolate, and not to oppose, by our selves or any other, on any cause or occasion, of right or in fact, may have the great-



er force, we do will and give expresse consent, in the name of our selves, our Successors and Heirs, that if it shall so happen (which God forbid) that we, our Heirs or Successors should in any sort act contrary to the Premises, or any part of them, that then our Sureties and Arbitrators, whose names are hereunder written, their Heirs and Successors, shall or may without regard of the displeasure and ingratitude to us, our Heirs and Successors, oppose us, our Heirs and Successors, with open hostility, and may firmly and faithfully, with the most effectual aid, adhere to the said King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Successors, against us, our Heirs and Successors, together with all their friends, and others, who for love of them will be assistant, either in doing or omitting, until the said King *Magnus*, his Heirs or Successors, shall be therefore entirely satisfied by us, our Heirs or Successors, according to Justice or Law : For the more firm evidence of all which, we have hereunto set our Seals.

Furthermore we *Sueno* Bishop of *Arose*, *Jacob* Bishop of *Rigen*, *John* Bishop of *Efrom*, and *Henry*, and many others, &c. Sureties and Arbitrators with our Lord the King *Waldemore* above said, do acknowledg all both jointly and severally, that we have together with the whole Commonalty of the Kingdome of *Denmark*, with free will and a desirous mind, not driven nor compelled, truly consented to all Decrees and Articles, made concerning the Premises, and each of them, by the Magnificent Prince our Lord, the King *Waldemore* aforesaid, and have given our true consent and advice to this final concord, obliging us, and every of us, our Heirs, and the Successors of them, that we shall elect no man to be King of *Denmark*, or admit any to be Prince, nor procure any man to be elected or admitted King or Prince, under any colour, or by any crafty projected device whatsoever, unless he do first swear and promise, that as soon as he is elected King or admitted Prince, he will confirm, keep and maintain all and singular the Decrees and Letters, that have been made concerning these Lands above named, or any part of them, and which do concern this final Agreement, with every clause and article of them, which are more fully contained in the Letters of the said Decrees, and of this final Agreement, wheresoever they be made.

We do also promise upon the faith and honour of us, our Successors and Heirs, that if the aforesaid Lord, our King *Waldemore*,  
his

his Heirs or Successors, coming to the Crown of *Denmark* by what means or manner soever, under pretence of the right of the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, rising to an audacious rashness in themselves, or else electing others, shall go, or attempt to go against the Premises or any part of them, then we, our Heirs and the Successors of them, with all our friends, and all others who for our sakes will act or omit any thing, will faithfully and effectually help the often-mentioned Lord, the King of *Sweden*, his Successors, and Heirs, upon the engagement of our faith before and by these presents given, even against our Sovereign Lord King *Waldemore*, his Successors and Heirs. And for the evidence and testimony of the Premises, we have hereunto put our Seals, together with the Seal of our Sovereign Lord *Waldemore*. Made and delivered in the Castle of *Wardbiorg*, *Anno Domini*, 1643.

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## Letter D. D.

*The Grant of King Magnus in the business.*

TO all that shall see or hear these presents, *Magnus* by the Grace of God King of *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Schonen*, sendeth Greeting in our Lord God everlasting. We have not only of late collected out of antiquity with how great perils discord the enemy of peace is accompanied, but also by our late experience, how perplexed and intricate it proves, besides the frequent encumbrances of expence in Wars, whose grievous conclusions heap woful calamities on the Subjects; therefore all occasion of Wars is to be removed far from us, and fierce dissention, the nurse of Wars, is to be utterly weeded out, that those things that are projected for a well grounded Peace prove not successless, when they are known to be healthful to the publique: Hence it is that by the tenor of these presents, we make known to all persons whom it doth, or may in the future concern, that we have in the year 1643. on the eighth day after the anniversary of the blessed *Martin* the Bishop, in this manner determined and agreed with the Magnificent Prince the Lord *Waldemore*, the Illustrious King of *Danes* and *Sclavonians*, Duke of *Ehesten*, our most dear Kinsman



Kinsman, in our Castle at *Wardborough*, our Counsellours and Chiefs of the Kingdom of *Sweden* being present with us ; First, that a sincere peace and an indissoluble concord be established and kept perpetually inviolate betwixt the said Lord *Waldemore*, his Kingdom, Lands and Dominions, alhis people and Subjects, of the one part, and us, our Kingdom, Lands and Dominions, all our people and Subjects whatsoever on the other part, all controversies, Discords, Rumors, and Turmoiles of War, upon whatsoever occasion moved, being totally hushed and composed ; also if any great and difficult matters shall happen betwixt the said King *Waldemore* and us, or between our Heirs and Successors, eminently touching the State of our Kingdoms, or the honour and behoofe of our Heirs and Successors, as matter of treason, betraying of Castles, or Countries, or the like, in that case there shall be chosen three Bishops, and as many of the most judicious men of war, out of each Kingdom, *Sweden* and *Denmark*, who convening at *Elfsingborough*, within twelve weeks after the complaint made to the King, his Lievtenant or Lievtenants, by two Counsellours of the adverse party, shall diligently examine, faithfully handle, and finally determine those matters of importance to the Kingdoms ; & if they cannot agree among themselves, then upon their oath and consciences, they shall chuse two the most judicious of themselves or any other men, the one a Swede, the other a Dane, which two so chosen, setting apart all love and hatred, shall there end and determine the matters, giving oath afterwards upon the same, to whose end or determination, each party without dislike or contradiction, shall be obliged to submit, the peace and this final concord nevertheless remaining in its full force and virtue for ever.

Also if any case shall happen of less moment, then those formerly put between our Kingdoms, and of either of our Successors, or Heirs, or their subjects, of such moment that our Advocates, their Successors or Heirs, or those that are employed in the jurisdiction or judgement, cannot determine or reconcile it, then the Prince, before whom the complaint is brought, shall especially depute two of his Counsellors for this business, who shall determine and faithfully agree such kind of difficult matters before the Prince at *Elfsingborough*, within two months after the complaint made, the

Peace

Peace and this finall concord nevertheless remaining in full force and virtue. Also if it shall happen, that the subjects of either Us, our Successors or Heirs, the one or the other shall do an offence in any of our Kingdoms or Dominions, and yet lies under the same fault, he shall according to the quality of his crime, be punished according to the Laws of the Country, in which any one offends, the peace notwithstanding, as formerly, standing in full force and virtue. Also if the Subjects of one or either of us, our Successors or Heirs, shall make complaint about matters or personal injuries against the Advocates, Officers, or other persons of honour of either us, the King, or his Advocate shall be bound, when he knows the delinquent, within a time certain after the complaint is brought before him, to do justice to the Complainant, according to the laws and received customes of the Country. Nor may the Advocate or Officers aforesaid, in any way whatever, remove from them such causes and cases as are brought before them, by denying justice to the Complainants, or referring it to a higher Court, unless they are of such great moment, as their jurisdiction cannot lay hold on it, as we observed before, the Peace notwithstanding being in full force and virtue. Also neither one of us, our Successors or our Heirs, shall raise, defend, or in any way support the enemies of the other, or receive them in his Kingdoms, Territories or Dominions, or suffer them to continue in his Dominions and Territories to the prejudices, grievance or damage of the other, our Successors, or Heirs, or Subjects. Nor shall either of us, our Heirs or Successors enter into a league of friendship, or make a confederacy publickly or privately with the enemies or Adversarie of the other, our Successors or Heirs, from which any damage and loss may happen either in estate or person to any of us, our Heirs, Successors or Subjects. Also either of us, our Successors and Heirs shall joyntly endeavour with all their power to rid our Kingdoms and Dominions of all Robbers and Pirates, that Merchants and other Sea-faring men may enjoy a quiet Traffique; nor shall any of us, our Heirs or Successors raise, uphold, or in any wayes maintain those Robbers or Pirates, contrary to the benefit of us and our Kingdoms, or the profit of our Subjects. Also that those which are shipwrack'd in any of our Kingdoms or Dominions, may freely and without hinderance, get again and re-



cover such things as they have lost, in case they shall not neglect to look after the same. Also that the same rule be observed in the Kingdoms concerning exiles, and such as are forced out or fly away for fear from one Kingdom or Dominion to the other; so that they do not cause any trouble or grievance to the Kingdom, and subjects, from whence they were banished. Also all and every one of what condition and state soever they be, that have Goods in either Kingdom, shall freely enjoy the same, and dispose of those Goods according to right, and the ancient custome in those Kingdoms. We also well and firmly ordain, that all Decrees and Grants made to us, or had with us, by the said Lord and King, and any others, concerning the Lands of *Schonen, Halland, Blecking, Lystre*, and the Island *Ween*, be by this our decree and finall accord in no wayes diminished or weakned, but rather renewed and again strengthened and confirmed, and ought to remain and continue forever. Moreover we do in good faith, and upon our honour, promise to preserve and keep inviolate every one of the premises, which were personally acted by us, and not to countermine them by our selves, or any other upon any occasion or cause of right or fact whatever; And for the greater confirmation hereof, we will and do expressly agree in our own name, and in the name of our Successors and Heirs, that if it should happen that either We, our Successors or Heirs, should in any manner ( which God forbid ) act contrary to those things, or any of them; Our Sureties and Arbitrators beneath written, their Heirs and Successors may and ought thereupon, without the stain of displeasing and being ungrateful to us, our Heirs and Successors, oppose themselves in an hostile manner against our just Heirs and Successors, and faithfully and firmly adhere to the foresaid Lord King *Woldemar*, his Heirs and Successors against us, our Heirs and Successors, with all the aid they can make with all their friends and other that out of an affection to them are willing to act or desist, until We, our Heirs and Successors, shall have given full satisfaction according to justice and love to the foresaid Lord and King *Woldemar*, or his Heirs and Successors, For the stronger evidencing whereof, we have caused our Seal to be put to these present. Moreover we *Peter* Archbishop of *Lunden*, Primate of *Sweden*, *Siggo* by the Grace of God, Bishop of *Scara*,  
and

and *Frender*, Bishop of *Stengenes*, *Henry* Abbot of *Saba* the Town of *Scheinenghin*, *Iwar* *Ingmundsson*, *Laurence* *Ulfsson*, *Gostan* *Tunesson*, Count *Folckeson*, *Charles* *Tygesson*, *Charles* *Nafkoninsson*, *Ulfo* *Abiornson*, *Ulfo* *Gudmarsson*, *Amund* *Sture*, *Ammon* *Suenisson*, *Tuch* *Gliffing*, *Laurence* *Carlson*, *Magnus* *Knu<sup>t</sup>son*, *Soggo* *Maynussen*, *Israel* *Bygesson*, *Goston* *Arwidson*, *Byrger* *Magnussen*, and *Laurence* *Magnussen*, Knights, and *John* *Christenson*, E<sup>q</sup>; Sureties and Arbitrators of the aforesaid Lord and King *Magnus*, do together with our Lord and King aforesaid, promise in good faith, and upon the honour of us, our Successors and Heirs, firmly and inviolably to observe all and singular the premises. But if our foresaid Lord and King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Successors, however coming to the Kingdom, by a pretext of right to the Crown of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or by their own bold rashness, shall go or attempt to go against the premises, or any of the premises, We, our Successors, and our Heirs, with all our friends and others that are willing out of a love of us to act or desist, will forthwith with all efficacy and fidelity, assist the foresaid *Woldamar* King of *Denmark*, his successors and Heirs, under the promised obligation of our faith, against our Lord and King *Magnus* aforesaid, his heirs and successors, In testimony and evidence of the premises we have set our Seal with the Seal of our Lord King *Magnus* and our own: But though the Treaty of this finall Agreement had its beginning at *Helsingburgh*, by 24 Arbitrators, and one Umpire especially chosen and elected for either party by us, and either of the Kings with full authority given them for this purpose, and some kind of progress too, yet by reason of some things intervening, it was thought more profitable and expedient, that all and every of these things which have respect to the making up of a perpetual peace and finall agreement, might in the presence of both parties, viz. the foresaid Lord and King, and us, and either of our Coounsellors and Nobles, be more fully and perfectly discussed, in order to their right end; whereupon without any regard had to the form of that Arbitration, we have thought fit, as is promised, that matters should be determined by way and manner of a friendly Composition, a decree as to all things of this perpetuall Peace and final Agreement, at a place and time forenamed, viz. at *Warberg*, eight dayes before *S. Martin*. Done and acted in the year, day and place aforesaid.



## Letter E.E.

*The Transaction of the chiefe men of Schonen with Magnus King of Sweden, wherein the bounds of the Kingdom of Sweden are allotted.*

**T**O all that shall see these Presents, Peter by Gods mercy, Archbishop of the Church Lunden and Henning Archbishop of Upsal, Peter Bishop of of Lincop, Sigge Bishop of Scaren, Frender Bishop of Strengens, Odgyfil Bishop Arose, Henning Bishop of Abo and Boetius Bishop of the Church of Vexio, John Abbot of All-Souls in Lunden, Ragnald Abbot of Alvestry, Suero of Hergede, Vinmar of Varuhem, Andrew of Sintli, Folcho of Novavalle, Michael of Biackaskog, Henry of Saba, N of Thomatorp, and Andrew of Asyl Abbots, Peter of Dalby, and Godfred of Ekilstun, Priors; as also the Chapters of the Cathedral Churches, and convents of the Monasteries aforesaid. Peace in the Lord everlasting. In regard the Kingdom of Sweden and the terriroy of Schonen, are so legally and firmly united and joyned together, that they ought wholly in all times to be accounted one, and be governed under the protection of one King, as Letters Patents and plain Instruments made to this purpose, do more fully inform and declare: We with ready and willing affection embracing the union aforesaid, do firmly promise, that we will, as much as in us lies, in words, actions, counsels and supplies faithfully assist the magnificent Lord and Prince, the most Renowned Magnus, the Illustrious King of Sweden, Norvey and Schonen, his Heirs and Successors, in the keeping the said Kingdom of Sweden and Schonen in the union aforesaid; and will further have, saving our right of the Church, our order and office, the bounds of the said Kingdom of Sweden, which formerly were held without Schonen in the very Channel of the Sound, and will by the assistance of God manfully and unanimously with all fidelity, and our ability, defend the same so far together, with all other confines and bounds of the said Kingdom of Sweden and Schonen, when ever it shall happen

pen to be invaded by the enemy. Moreover upon a serious consideration of the many dangers and vast charges that attend a civil dissention, especially such an one as precedes from the inconstancy of Government, and upon a desire of providing for such great Evils, as far as God shall permit us, about the Government of the Kingdom; We do firmly promise that we will unanimously, and with one consent, choose the most Illustrious Prince *Erick*, eldest Son of our Lord and King, according to the advice and pleasure of our said Lord and King, to be our King and Lord of the said Kingdom of *Sweden*, and Territories of *Schonen*, the Provinces and tributary Islands to the said Kingdom belonging, with all decent honour, according to the due form and custome received from ancient right in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, in the place deputed for the Electing of Kings, obliging us and every of us from that time to serve him with all obedience, fidelity, services, homages, and affection, as true subjects are bound of right to doe to their Lord and true King, saving in all things to our said Lord and King *Magnus* his Father, his right of governing as formerly, commanding, ordering and disposing for so long time as he shall live, of us, our subjects, the affairs and business of the Kingdom, so as he shall think to be most convenient for their profit and benefit. We do also firmly promise, that in case our Lord and King *Magnus* shall dye ( which God forbid ) during our life time, we will in all things be faithful to the honour and service of the most Illustrious Lady *Blancke* and our foresaid Lord and King *Erick*, and will faithfully assist them in their rights in *Sweden* and *Schonen*, according to our power: and if our said King shall at that time be under age, that a Native be deputed Guardian to him, and to his Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Schonen* by the advice, consent, and order of the Nobles of the said Kingdom of *Sweden*, and that all Castles and Forces of the Kingdom, with the contrivance and provision of the same, be commanded by Natives, until it shall please God that he shall come to full age. But if it shall happen that our said Lord and King shall dye without issue, then we will make election of another of the Sons of our Lord and King *Magnus*, which shall survive him, who shall be accounted the fittest and ablest, to be our King and Lord over the aforesaid Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Schonen*, the Territories, Provinces and Islands aforesaid.



said, and of no other person according to right and reason. Also if it shall happen, that during the life of our said Lord and King *Erick*, or any of his Children, that the Lord *Haquin*, his Brother whom their Father our Lord and King *Magnus*, hath appointed to rule over his Kingdom of *Norwey*, would usurpe the principality of the Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Schonen*, contrary to the act of his Father and Mother, then we will with all our Forces resist the said *Haquine*; which also the Nobles and Lords of the Kingdom of *Norwey* have promised, but they will in no wise offer Councel, assistance, or favour to the said Prince *Haquin* in any thing, by pretence of which he may act or attempt in future to do, contrary to this constitution. In like manner if it should happen that our Lord and King *Erick* aforesaid, would intrude himselfe into the Kingdom of *Norwey*; we likewise promise to the Prince *Haquin*, and his children surviving, that we will in no waies be assistant and abettors to our said Lord & King *Erick* in this affair. And if it shall happen that either of the said Brothers, or any one of them shall go contrary to their Fathers premises and our acts; and to that purpose shall bring in an aid of strangers and forreigners, and by this means invade in an hostile manner any of the aforesaid Kingdoms, then both the Kingdoms *viz.* *Norwey*, *Sweden* and *Schonen*, shall unaimously and joyntly with their whole force and power, endeavour with all efficacy to resist their will herein. Which so ever of the aforesaid Kingdoms shall be first or more often necessitated about such things, shall continue finally and earnestly in this, that their fatherly constitution which provideth so well for Peace and concord, may continue without the least breach in its full force and power. And if it shall happen that our foresaid King *Magnus* shall have more children, we then promise as formerly, we will assist each of them of either sex, in their right and honour, as shall be agreeable to them, their estate, sex and condition, according to the Laws and Statutes as well of the aforesaid Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Schonen*, as *Norwey*, and according to the customes approved of in those Kingdoms. But if any one of what condition and estate soever shall endeavour to oppose himselfe in part or in whole against the premises or any of them, or to annihilate them, or any way infringe them in our times, we do firmly promise, as formerly, that we will with our whole force and power manfully and unanimously resist with ad-  
 vice

vice and assistance, the doing of any such thing, saving the right of the Church, our order and duty. But though we are known to have done this for the good of Peace, with a voluntary and free will, and a real intention, yet we will not that hereby there be the least derogation from the rights and customes observed in ancient time about the Election of Kings in the Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Schonen*, but that the Election of Kings with all its rights, may freely return to us and our Successors, after the death of our said Lord and King *Erick*, or an other of the Sons of our Lord and King *Magnus*, whom in case our Lord and King *Erick* should dye without issue ( which God forbid ) we will, ( as aforesaid freely elect. But that all the premises, and every of them, may be the more fully strengthened and confirmed, we have caused our Seals to be affixed to these Presents:

Dated at *Warberg* in the year of our Lord, 1643. eight dayes before the blessed Bishop *Martin*.

## Letter F.F.

*The Grant of his S. R. M. and the Senators of the Kingdome of Denmark, whereby they alien Schonen from themselves.*

**W**E *Frederick* the 3d. by the Grace God King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Vandals* and *Gothes*, Duke of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, *Stormaren* and *Dithmarsen*, Count of *Oldenburgh* and *Delmenhorst*, do hereby order and declare. In regard the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord, *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Swedes*, *Gothes* and *Vandals*, Great Prince of *Feinland*, Duke of *Ehesten*, *Carelen*, *Breme*, *Verden*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Cassuben*, *Wenden*, Prince of *Rug n*, Lord of *Ingermanland* and *Wismar*; as also Count *Palatine*, by *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Fulick*, *Cleve* and *Berg*. Our Brother, Kinsman and Neighbour in the latter Warre between us, and our Kingdomes of *Denmarke* and *Norway* of the one part, and betweene his Grace and the Kingdome of *Sweden* on the other part, hath by force of Armes seized upon diverse Provinces and Countries, as also

re.



reduced under his power several Forts, Cities, and Fortresses of *Jutland*, *Holstein*, and other our Dominions; but now by way of treaty, upon the interposal of the mediation of the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord, *Lewis* the XIV. the most Christian King of *France*, our Brother, Kinsman, Friend and Confederate, as also of the most Serene, the Lord Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, who is likewise our Friend and Confederate, respectively by their Extraordinary Ambassador and Envoy, the Illustrious and most Generous, *Hugh de Terlon*, Knight of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, and *Philip Meadow*, it was transacted and agreed concerning all errors and controversies which these renown'd Northern Kingdoms have exercis'd the one to the other, and his Grace out of his neighbourly good will and affection which he bears to peace and concord, amongst other things decreed and promised for himself, his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, that he would renounce all right and jurisdiction which his Grace by the right of war might have to all or any of the said Provinces, Cities, Forts, Castles, Fortresses and Territories he had seized, and would redeliver and restore them to us and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and likewise promised for himself, his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, to be willing never to have or pretend for the future by any means whatever, any superiority right or dominion over the said Territories or places, as the Instrument of Peace, to that purpose made, doth more at large express. We likewise by the advice and consent of the Senate of the whole Kingdom of *Denmark* herein had, have in a friendly satisfaction and recompence to his Grace, his Successors, the Kings and Kingdome of *Sweden* granted, and do alien from us, and the Kings our Successors, and the Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*, the Province of *Schonen*, with all the Towns and Cities, Castles, Forts, Islands, Rocks, Superiorities, Royalties, Jurisdictions ecclesiastical and secular, Tithes, Rents, Tributes, Revenues, Profits and Rights, as well by Sea as Land, appertenant to the said Province, in the same manner as the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* have possessed and used the same, that consequently for the future his Grace, his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Sweden* may forever and without all controversie have the propriety, together with all Cities, Castles and Fortresses subject to it, as also all goods, ecclesiastical and secular, the

Provinces

Provinces and appurtenance which either now of right do belong, or formerly have belonged to it, by Sea and Land ; and that the Kingdom of *Sweden* should be invested with the continual possession and propriety. And we do acknowledge and confess for our selves, and the Kings of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, our Successors, that we will not for the future in any way have right and jurisdiction to *Schonen* aforesaid, or any Castles appertaining to it, Forts, Villages, Cities, Islands, Rocks, or any other lawful appurtenances without all exception ; declaring and making by virtue hereof, all the Inhabitants of the Province aforesaid, the Jurisdictions and Cities, Noble and Ignoble, Clergy, Citizens, and Country-men, freed and acquitted from all their Homage and Oath of love, fidelity, obedience and service, wherewith they have hitherto been bound to us, and our Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, appropriating and assigning also and every one of them to his Grace, *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden*, his successors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*. For the greater assurance and stronger confirmation of which, that these things shall be in such manner in all points and clauses observed and performed inviolably by us, and our successors the Kings of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, we have confirmed these presents with subscribing our Hand, and affixing our Royal Seal ; as also we have caused to be strengthened with the subscriptions and Seals of our dearly beloved, the Senate of our Kingdom.

Dated at our Castle of *Copenhagen*, the 24th of *Feb.* 1658:

*Fredericke the Third.*

Sealed by us,

*Jochim Gerstoff. Offue Gedde, Christopher Urne, Oluff Pasbiorg, Jorgen Seefeldt, Christopher Soen, Frederick Zeetz, Magnus Hoeg, Henerich Rantzow, Christen Skiel, Othe Krag, Axel Wrop, Peter Reetz.*



## Letter G.G.

*The Grant of King Christian the 4th, by which he makes the Inhabitants of Ween subject to the provincial Court of Schonen.*

WE *Christian the Fourth*, by the Grace of God, King of *D. nmar ke* and *Norway*, *Vandals* and *Gothes*, do hereby declare, That in regard we have been informed what great trouble and inconveniences our Inhabitants of *Ween* are put to, in regard they are forced of necessity to take a journey of 26 miles, or thereabouts, to go to the Provincial Court of *Sealand*, when as the provincial Court of *Schonen* is not above seven miles, or thereabouts distant from thence: We have therefore given and granted, and by virtue of these our Letters Pattents, doe give, and grant that the Inhabitants of the Island of *Ween* aforesaid, shall be at freedom and liberty, in all causes and controversies which now depend, and are in being in the Court or judgement of the first appeal of that Island, which is called *Bircklaw*, to go to the Provincial Court of *Schonen*, and before that to appear until we shall give other Order therein. It is therefore our Gracious pleasure, that our Provincial Judges in those places do for the future frame themselves to the rule of this our Order, and undertake to determine the aforesaid Controversies, decide and pronounce sentence concerning the same. Commanding all and every one, that they put no prejudice or delay upon the aforesaid Inhabitants of *Ween*; contrary to those things that were prescribed: To which every one shall most assuredly, and without any neglect, conform himself. Given at our Castle of *Copenhagen*, th 24th of *May*, in the year 1634.

*Christian.*

*Under our Seal.*

Letter

Letter *H. H.*

*Another Constitution of Christian the Third, by which he would have the Inhabitants of Ween adjudged in the Court of Schonen, according to the Laws of Sealand.*

**V**VE *Christian* the fourth, by the Grace of God, King of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, &c. In regard we have permitted and granted some time since, by reason of the shortness and neerness of the way, to the Inhabitants of our Island of *Ween*, that in such cases wherein they use to appeal from an inferiour Court, which they call *Bircklaw* to an higher Court, they ought to go to the Provincial Court of *Schonen*, & appear there: We will not in any wayes that be so contrued and expounded, as if the Inhabitants of the aforesaid Island of *Ween* were not for the future to remain still under villenage, but that they should not be as others of the same condition in the Province of *Sealand*, obliged to their Native soyle, and be bound to be subject to the law of *Sealand*, in all causes as well Ecclesiastical as secular. To which pleasure of ours, every one of the Inhabitants of *Ween* shall most assuredly, and without neglect conform himself.

Dated at our Castle of *Copenhagen* the 29th of *Jan.* 1647.

*Christian*

*Under our Seals*

Letter *I. I.*

*The Pattent of King Frederick the Third, by which he avoideth the forementioned Constitution of Christian the Fourth, after the Peace entered into at Roskild.*

**V**VE *Frederick* the Third, by the Grace of God, King of *Denmarke*, *Norwey*, *Vandals* and *Gothes*, &c. do hereby declare, in as much as the Inhabitants of the Island of *Ween*, have for some certain causes hitherto followed the provincial



Court of *Schonen*, we now graciously will and command, that they do hereafter as formerly, follow the provincial Court of *Sealand*, in all these causes and controversies, which do now depend and are begun in the Court of first appeal in that Island, or from which in the future, they shall appeal to a provincial Court. To that purpose therefore we command and enjoin all our Judges Provincial, which are now there empowered to administer justice, or hereafter shall be impowered, that they yield obedience to this our pleasure, undertake to decide the controversy of the said Inhabitants of *Ween*, and adjudge and give sentence according to justice and equity, as in the causes of others that are Inhabitants of *Sealand*. This precept of ours all the Inhabitants of *Ween*, and others, whom these concern, shall without any neglect yield obedience to.

Given at our Castle of *Copenhagen*, the 28th day of *Feb.* 1658.

*Frederick 3d.*

*Under our Seal.*

## Letter K. K.

*The Arguments of the Danish Commissioners delivered to the Lord Ambassador of France, and the Envoy Extraordinary of England, in which they endeavour to demonstrate Ween to be a part of Sealand.*

*That the Island of Ween is not granted to the Kingdom of Sweden, is apparant.*

1-

FROM what was done during the last Treaties of Peace, as well at *Wordinburgh* and *Tostrop*, as at *Roskild*, where at first the said Island was demanded, and expressly named in the Protocol of the 12th of *February*, but omitted in the Protocol of the 18th of *February*, and afterwards in the very Instrument of Peace.

2.

In that the *Swedes* did not begin to make any pretence to the said Island, till after the term of the grant of the Province  
of

of *Schonen* was expired, and possession already taken of that Country with its appurtenances, leaving to the Kingdom of *Denmarke* the foresaid Island, without any controversie and contraddiction.

*That the Island Ween is not part of the Province of Schonen, is evident from these Arguments following.*

1.

The Jurisdiction of the before named Island, as well secular as Ecclesiastical, hath alwayes hitherto depended, and still doth depend of the Isle of *Sealand*, as the Copies of the Letters Pattent of the deceased King *Christian* the Fourth of ever blessed Memory, hereunto annexed, will abundantly and sufficiently manifest.

2.

The Inhabitants of that Island use the same language, and the same dialect as the *Sealanders* doe.

3.

The subjects of the aforesaid Island are in their subjection conformable to those of *Sealand*, or as they are bound to villenage which is an especial kind of right, by which the Island of *Sealand* with its appurtenances is distinguished from all other Provinces subject to the King of *Denmarke*.

4.

Writers as well Ancient as Modern, do comprehend the Island *Ween* under the description of the Island of *Sealand*.

## Letter L. L.

*His S. R. M. of Denmarke his Letter to Simon de Peckum his Agent in England:*

**F***Rederick* the 3d. by the Grace of God, King of *Denmarke*, *Norwey*, *Vandals* and *Gothes*, &c.

Honourable beloved and Trusty. We do easily conjecture that there are diverse rumors bruited about in *England*, in regard that  
since



Since the Peace is made, the Swedish Army, which according to the tenure of the Instrument of Peace, ought to have been fully drawn out the first of *May* last, doth nevertheless remain to this day in our Kingdom and Territories to their great ruine and devastation. And it may easily be that those that have not the true knowledge of Affairs here, may lay all the blame of their stay and delays upon us. VVe thought good therefore, to give you exact information of all those things in a small discourse hereunto adjoyned, that you may therepress the Lord Protector, yet with all the moderation you can, that upon a publick account by the like interposal and mediation of his Highness the Protector, the Peace that is entered into betwixt us and the King of *Sweden*, may be perfected, and our subjects which are reduced to such extremities, may be no longer grieved with Contributions and other burthens; but the Swedish Army may be speedily drawn out, and we at last enjoy the fruits of peace; especially in regard that during the heat of the War, our Subjects were not oppressed with so grievous and intollerable a burthen, as is now imposed on them, without any regard that we, as much as in us lay, have fully performed our duty and the peace, in surrendering the Provinces of *Schonen* and *Bleeking*, and the Forts situated in them, the Jurisdictions of *Bahuse* and *Nidros* ( which two Jurisdictions do almost make up and equal the half of our Kingdom and *Norwey* ) as also in quitting the Castle of *Bremer-Vorden*. the delivery of 2000 horsemen, the giving satisfaction to his Highness Prince *Frederick*, Duke of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*, of the *Gottorpien* line, the restoring the ships laden with Salt, and performance of all other things contained in the instrument of Peace: and besides, that we might keep peace and tranquillity, we have granted the King of *Sweden* the Island of *Ween*, though not belonging to *Schonen*: when nevertheless on the other side, and on the part of the King of *Sweden*, there hath no restitution been made of the Islands, *Fuhnen* and *Langland*, and *Futland*, as also the Dukedom of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*, but they are to this very day heavily oppressed with the whole Swedish Army, so that many of our subjects have been forced to leave their houses and possessions, and go into another Country, others worn out with the burthen of the War fall to decay, and are driven to despair. Nor have we any other way to come out or rid our selves of these calamities, unless the Lord  
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Protector, by whose interposal this peace was made up, and who under that notion ought to preserve us out of danger, shall make use of his high authority, to perswade the King of *Sweden* to alter his mind, and at last to withdraw his Army out of our Countreyes. And although it may be objected on the King of *Sweden* his side, that there is no end yet made of the controversie about the Guine prize; yet you must know, that we offered him in satisfaction, a greater sum of Money, then could in equity be demanded. And if there were not a plain agreement made of one or two things at most, yet no unbyassed Arbytrators can judge, that after a peace is confirmed, we should be oppressed by an whole Army, our Provinces laid wholly desolate, and without any regard to justice, to be deprived of all our strength and sinews. Wherefore we do by these presents most graciously command you, that you do by entreaties importune the Lord Protector, that he will be pleased both by his Letters and Ambassadors, so far to prevail upon his Majesty of *Sweden*, that he might without any farther delay, draw out his Army out of our Kingdom and Dominions, as is requisite for them both by justice and equity, and wholly agreeable to the Peace made. And as we are confident that you will have a diligent care of these things, so we expect an answer from you with the first, assuring you in the mean time of our Royal favour.

Dated at *Copenhagen* the 6th day of *August*, 1658.

## Letter M.M.

*His S. R. M. of Denmark his information sent to Simon de Petkum his Agent in England, of such things which fell out after the peace made betwixt his S. R. M. and the King of Sweden; and what he should under that notion propose to the Lord Protector.*

OUR Agent will receive information from our Instrument of Peace, and especially from the                      and                      Articles, how the King of *Sweden* is bound according to the tenure of the instrument of Peace, to restore us the Fort of *Fredericks Ode*,  
and



and to withdraw his Army out of our Dukedomes and Dominions, and free our subjects from so intollerable a burthen. All which things he shall in a decent way declare to the Lord Protector, that his most Serene Highness, as having promised the preservation of the Peace made betwixt his S. R. M. and the King of *Sweden*, would be pleased to make such use of his authority, as that his S. M. and his Subjects, may at last really enjoy the fruits of a Peace. Wherefore he shall principally and chiefly lay down to the Lord Protector, that though it be clearly and in express words contained in the Instrument of Peace, that the Fort of *Fredericks Ode* should be restored upon the quitting of the Castle of *Bremer Vorden*, and that the business of marching out of the whole Army, out of the Dukedoms and Dominions of his S. R. M. should have been compleated on the 2d. of *May*, the *Swedes* notwithstanding although his S. R. M. hath restored them the Castle of *Bremer Vorden*, do still continue in the Fort of *Fredericks Ode*, and besides that remain in the Countries of his S. M. undo and ruine them, and which is more, contrary to their promises confirmed both by words and writing, they do by force and violence assign and take to themselves new quarters in the Marsh-lands of *Holstein* and about the Fortified places of that Country : from all which one may raise a suspicion, that it is the *Swedes* endeavour to weaken and infringe, nay wholly to annihilate and take away the instrument of Peace lately made. That truly his S. R. M. suffered nothing to be wanting in him, that belonged to the compleating of the peace they had entered into, and that to that end he had without the least hinderance or delay delivered the Horsemen, that he promised in the Instrument of peace, also the Provinces, Forts, and three Ships laded with Salt ; nay, that they might not take an opportunity or occasion to pretend any thing, that he had hastened and ended the Treaties with the Duke of the *Gottorpian* line, to his very great damage, by reason of the granting the Jurisdiction of *Swabsted*, the Chapter of *Sleswick*, and many more other things; though he did evidently see & perceive it to be his irreparable prejudice and detriment. That the *Swedes* were with much difficulty induced to the performance of their promises, and that they did multiply pretences, that they might under colour of justice destroy his S. R. M. and his Dominions, and exhaust them of all their strength. If some lawful pre-  
text

text against his S. R. M. were granted them; yet can it not be defended by any colour or excuses, that they should abide so long in this Kingdom, till all things were reduced to their wish and desire, considering that they consume and take away more in a few dayes, then all their demands duly estimated, can equalize in price and value, so that there is no proportion between their demands and the securities which themselves have taken. But that it may appear, the Swedish pretences are inconsonant to right and equity. First, they had no other reason or foundation of claim to the Isle of *Ween*, which his S. R. M. had delivered up unto them, then this, that his S. R. M. father of glorious memory, had granted liberty certain years past to the Inhabitants of the said Island, to prefer their Law suits to the provincial Judicatory of *Schonen*, because of proximity and commodity of Travelling; Nevertheless the territorial right was not in the least translated to *Schonen*, but alwayes without interruption appertained to the Island of *Sealand*, and the Inhabitants always till this day paid tribute to the Governour of *Cronenburgh*: Also when the people of *Schonen* lived in freedom, they of *Ween* lived in subjection: Yet his S. R. M. to manifest his love of peace and concord, did satisfie the *Swedes* in this unjust demand: This being obtained, introduceth another *viz.* not onely a restitution of some fortified places occupied by his S. R. M. Soldiers, during the War in *Guine*, but also a reparation of all damages sustained on the Coasts of *Africa*.

As to the Restitution of Forts, although his S. R. M. to avoid controversies, would by no means at the first frame preterces, or prosecute his right; nevertheless, both the refunding and satisfaction of damages sustained by the *Swedes* in lawful War, seem to him altogether unjust, but much more unjust is the value thereof according to the Swedish estimation, that is to say, 400000 Rix Dollers, whereas the damage received, according to a most exact computation, might be repaired with 50000 Rix Dollers, his S. R. M. little regarding these things that he might preserve peace, and least his poor subjects by that pretence should be further oppressed with billeting of Souldiers, and other grievous burthens, appointed a Treaty with them about this matter. The *Swedes* have hitherto demanded their pretended satisfaction by wayes and means wholly impossible, requiring either some Territories of



his S. R. M. as a pledge till the said sum of Money be paid, or else security of creditable *Hamburg* Merchants, who should undertake to pay this sum as their debt within a year and day. To pass over other things, at this time, so long as the Swedish Army abideth here, so great a sum of money is not to be raised on credit by the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, though to redeem the Provinces from this intollerable burthen of War, any content might be promised. Nevertheless, his S. R. M. that he might by no means seem wanting to procure the welfare of his people, hath to his utmost ability so far conceded to the most hard and unjust demand of the *Swedes*, as to offer his own and the credit of the Senators of his Kingdom, to pay 400000 Rix Dollars at a certain definite time; and if payment was not made at the appointed day, certain possessions or Lordships of his S. R. M. which the Kingdom of *Sweden* might enjoy as a pledge. Howbeit the Swedish Commissioners would not acquiesce in such just conditions, onely promised that they would have recourse to their King concerning the same; by this means the departure of the Swedish Army was deferred and put off from time to time, under colour that his S. R. M. would not grant their pretensions, to the great, & as is already said, irreparable loss of his subjects. whence is ministred just and lawful cause of suspicion, that the *Swedes* will never go out of these Dominions, but have rather determined with themselves wholly to bereave and deprive his S. R. M. of them by the highest injustice and violence. Seeing therefore all these doings of the *Swedes* do not onely expressly strike against the concluded Peace, but did also much detract from the Lord Protector's authority, as who also promised, that this convention of Peace should be inviolably and most religiously kept, his S. R. M. hath some hope that the Lord Protector, because of his own honour and authority, will take such care of this business, as to move the King of *Swedland* by all effectual Arguments and reasons, not to endeavour so unjustly and earnestly a disturbance of the peace lately established, which was otherwise most profitable for him, and brought great benefit to his party; but by a speedy surrendry of the Fort of *Fredericks Ode*, and drawing of his Army out off these Provinces and Dukedoms, leave his S. R. M. free to enjoy the fruits of the concluded Peace.

## Letter N. N.

*A Letter of the King of Denmark, to Peter Wiby, Governour of Nidrose, wherein he commandeth the Lordship of Rumsdahl, to be delivered to the Swedes.*

*Frederick the 3d. by the Grace of God, King of Denmark, Norway, Vandals and Goths, &c.*

**O**ur accustomed Grace and Favour premised. We having heard that the Swedish Ministers will not acquiesce in the Arguments by you propounded, that *Rumsdahl* is a peculiar and separate Jurisdiction from *Nidrose*, to prevent occasion of doubts and controversies which may thence possibly arise, do enjoin you without farther delay to surrender that Jurisdiction, together with the true bounds whereby it is terminated, to the aforesaid Swedish Ministers, that all things may obtain their desired end, in so doing, you yield obedience to our will. We commend you to God.

*Written at our Tower of Copenhagen the 19. June, Anno 1658.*

*Frederick.*

*Under our Seal.*

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*An Extract of the Letters of Laurence Creutz, to his S. R. M. of Sweden, wherein some things are declared, whereby the controversy about Rumsdahl, may be more fully understood. Dated at Nidrose, June the 5th. Anno 1658.*

*Most Serene and most Potent King, my most Gracious Lord,*  
**S**ince my Letters most humbly written to your S. R. M. May the 15. from *Nidrose*, in which I signified, that the Town and Palace was then surrendered to me, so soon as I had dispatched that business, I did often and very urgently desire, that all delays might be laid aside in other things: but because the other two Commissioners of the King of Denmark, *Preben ab Ahn*, Go-



vernour of *Norland*, and *George Bielke*, were not yet come, *Peter Wiby*, alwayes pretended, he could do nothing at all, unless they were present. The said *Preben ab Ahn* being at length come, I went presently with him into *Heligland* (*Wiby* having withdrawn himself from this business) that we might separate that Territory from the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, being surely perswaded I should find some one or other at my return fully impowered and Commissioned, according to the Commission committed to me. But this my hope failed, *George Bielke* not being yet come, and *Wiby* continually controverted about *Rumsdahl*, flatly denying the delivery thereof, and pretending that such was the charge enjoined him by the King his Master. Therefore it is my most humble hope, that your S. R. M. considering these things, will no way lay the fault of this procrastination upon me, who have imployed my utmost labours, that such like shifting might be avoided, and the whole business compleated according to the tenour of instruction committed to me. Since my return from this journey into the City, it hath been my chiefest care that we might take in hand, the work of regulating the limits between the Jurisdictions of *Rumsdahl*, *Bergen* and *Aggershusse*; But the Danish Commissioners will not intermeddle herein, unless bounds be appointed between *Rumsdahl*, and the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, whereby consequently this Jurisdiction will devolve and be left unto them. I have partly in my former Letters to your S. R. M. humbly shewed the reasons which the *Danes* use to deny *Rumsdahl*; but because the Posts may easily happen to be detained, and the Letters intercepted: I have thought good to enumerate them at this time once more: viz. That the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* hath been alwaies hitherto granted to other Danish Noblemen, to whom the affairs of the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose* did nothing appertain; besides that *Rumsdahl* had a peculiar Clerk who took account of all matters of the Church. Furthermore they think it a worthy Argument, that their King hath commanded the same.

On the contrary I presented the ensuing reasons, by which my demands or pretensions in your S. R. M. behalf, are grounded.

1. That the Bayliffe of *Rumsdahl* did alwayes give accompt of his Government, not only to the Governor of *Nidrose*, but also to the Secretary of this same regal mansion, who enjoyeth the same office as a provincial accomptant of *Sweden*. 2dly, That all Law suits,

suits depending at *Rumsdahl*, were determined by the Judicatory of *Nidrose*, and that the Governour of the same, did execute all judgements in *Rumsdahl*, which concerned either life or good name. 3dly. That the same Governour did Collect all the regal revenues, out of which he paid a pension to the Bayliff of *Rumsdahl*, according to the King of *Denmarks* allowance. 4ly, That to him also belonged the care of lifting and training Souldiers, as also the inspection of duties. 5ly. That he also administred the Oath to the Governours and Searchers of the Customs of the same place, introducing & removing them out of office. Besides all these things, your S. R. M. shall be most humbly informed out of Letters Patents of King *Frederick*, concerning contributions adjoynd to these Letters, which I received by a peculiar way and manner of a certain *Norwegian*, where he himself doth point out *Rumsdahl* subject to the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*: But no regard is had of all these things, and the Danish Commissioners do earnestly adhere to their conceived opinion; remitting the business to the decision and sentence of their King; so that nothing at all can be effected by Arguments, or words, matters standing thus at present. I do therefore most humbly expect your S. R. M. most Gracious will and commands, desiring to know what I must do in this business. The *Danes* have sealed up their Arguments in a very prolix writing, and sent them to me yesterday in the evening; I am now intent to answer to the same likewise in writing, both which your S. R. M. shall shortly hereafter receive from me, &c.

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*The Arguments of the Danish Commissioners, whereby they would shew, that Rumsdahl is not subject to the Jurisdiction of Nidrose.*

*Illustrious Lord Laurence Creutz, Commissioner and Provincial Governour of his S. R. M. of Sweden.*

Whereas by force of the 6th. Article of the Instrument of Peace, concluded the 26. of *February* last past at *Roschild* between both Kings, his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, did grant the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, with all Cities, Citadels and Forts, dependent thereon, as also all Ecclesiastical and secular Goods,



Goods, Jurisdictions and Appurtenances rightly thereto belonging, or formerly appertaining by Sea and Land, to be inserted in the Kingdom of *Sweden* for a perpetual possession and propriety: We whose names are subscribed, have been deputed by our aforesaid most gracious King, to surrender this Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, with all its due appurtenances, to Commissioners of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, to that purpose appointed; having first determined the true and lawful bounds and limits of this Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, to the end the said Pacification may hereby attain its due effect. But this our Commission containeth a condition in it, That we should proceed warily, and in defining the bounds, accurately observe the trust most graciously imposed upon us, so far as concerneth the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*; also of the Monasteries of *Rinse* and *Bache*, lest we concede more then the Instrument of Peace requireth. And whereas we perceive by the illustrious Lord *Laurence Creutz*, Commissioner appointed by his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, to receive the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, that he conceiveth the jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* dependent on *Nidrose*, and a particle thereof, our trust requireth us diligently to watch over the profits and rights of the King our most gracious Master, as he hath strictly given us charge; and solidly to demonstrate, That *Rumsdahl* is a peculiar and separate Jurisdiction, which never was subjected, neither is at this day subservient to the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*.

## I.

For in the first place, The jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*, is wholly separated from the jurisdiction of Pretorship of *Nidrose*; that not so much as a village pertaining to *Rumsdahl*, is scituated out of the ancient and never controverted bounds thereof, so far as ever hath come to our knowledge. It is indubitable that the jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* hath been conferred on divers other Noblemen; besides the Governor of *Nidrose*, who have exercised the same Authority and power over the inhabitants & subjects of *Rumsdahl*, as the Governor of *Nidrose* hath used over the subjects of their jurisdiction; so far, that themselves have constituted Magistrates, Parish Clerks, and other such like Officers, in whom it was incumbent to give an account of their Government and Revenues to their own Governour, and in no wise to the Governour of *Nidrose*. This jurisdiction

jurisdiction was thus enjoyed by *O to Brochenhuus*, *George Wind*, Chancellour *Reventklaus*, *Uffon Hoy*, and others. True indeed, sometimes we have known, that the most Serene Kings of *Denmark* of most glorious memory, have granted the jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* and *Nidrose* to be held together under a certain pension and revenue; but it was done severally, and by a peculiar kinde of Kingly grant, and not comprehended in those Patents by which he enjoyed the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*: And therefore the jurisdiction and administration of *Rumsdahl* did not belong to the fore-said Governors, as Governours of *Nidrose*, but as Governours of *Rumsdahl*, by peculiar grant and Letters-Patent to that purpose. Thus it is plain enough, that the Lord *Steno Bilde*, the Lord *Togo Tot Andrewsen*, and the Lord *Olaus Passbier*, held the said jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*. Nor is it a new or unusual thing in *Denmark*, for one Nobleman to have two or three distinct and several jurisdictions; as for example, the Admiral of the Kingdom of *Denmark* the Lord *Uffo Gadde*, at one and the same time, held the jurisdiction of *Bradtsberrigh* in *Norway*, and two other besides in *Denmark*; all which were notwithstanding distinct and separate as to one another. In like manner, the Lord *Laurence Grubbe* at the same time the jurisdiction of *Nicop* in *Falstre*, and of *Abolm*, as also the Covent of *Halstedt* in *Laland*, though *Falstre* and *Laland* are nevertheless distinct Provinces. Thus the Lord *Pallas Rosenkrantz* was at the same time possessed of the jurisdiction of *Nicop* in *Falstre*, and of *Abholme* in *Laland*. Now if it had by any casualty unexpectedly hapned, that the jurisdiction of *Nicop* had at that time been granted, together with *Falstre*, to any stranger, who pray would or could conclude, that *Laland*, which comprehendeth the said jurisdictions, *Abholme* and the Covent *Halstedt*, ought to go along with *Falstre*, because the said *Laurence Grubbe* was at the same time in possession of both those jurisdictions? Besides, the jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* hath formerly been subject to such changes, that the Governours of *Nidrose* have sometimes been in possession of it, and after a few years again have lost it; and yet they have had the command of the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, according as their most Serene Majesties have pleased to favour and gratifie one Minister or other. And these businesses fell out thus, untill that the whole Province of *Rumsdahl*, so much of it as belonged to the Kingdom, was pawn-



ed, part to the Lord *Hannibal Sekested*, and part to *Selinus Marselius*; so that his S. R. M. had nothing left, but one village, which was allotted by a particular Patent for the use of the Praetor or chief Governour, and the Titles which his S. R. M. conferred upon *Frederick Wrne*, and afterwards upon me, *Peter Wiby*, in part, and for a certain Rent; and in regard that the other part was but of very small profit, and scarce can deserve the name of a favour or donative. From all which abovesaid, one may easily judge that the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* alwayes was separate and distinct from the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*.

## 2.

But in that which his S. R. M. of *Swedens* Commissioners perswade themselves, that *Rumsdahl* is therefore belonging to the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, because the Governour of *Nidrose* hath some time had the care of the Administration of Justice put upon him, in so much that these of *Rumsdahl* have preferred their grievances to the Governours of *Nidrose*; the Governour of *Nidrose* indeed did act in that business by a peculiar Commission given to him, but in no wise as Governour of *Nidrose*, and under that notion, in as much as the Governours of *Rumsdahl* were often preferred to such offices in the Kings Court, as did necessarily require their personal attendance, by reason of which the care of the Jurisdiction was enjoined on some other. And because there was none right at hand, upon whom this care could be so commodiously imposed, as the president of *Nidrose*, therefore by the Kings commandment it was enjoined him in place of another. The like Order we see observed in divers places of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, it will be sufficient at this time to produce one: The Kings Governor of the Castle *Anderskow* in *Sealand*, administreth Justice in the Jurisdiction of *Sebygaard*, though *Sebygaard* be another distinct Jurisdiction from *Anderskow*.

## 3.

That the Governour of *Nidrose*, collecteth the regal revenues, in the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*, doth in no sort demonstrate, that *Rumsdahl* dependeth of *Nidrose*. For in like manner the Kings Governour in *Helsingborg* imposeth, collecteth and receiveth the tributes of the subjects of the Jurisdiction of *Herridsvads* Co-

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vent, and the Kings Governour of *Odense* in *Fuhnen*, doth likewise impose, collect, and cause to be paid to him the tributes of the subjects of *Dalum Covent*, though that Monastery of *Herriidsfwad*, is a peculiar Province from *Helsingborg*, granted to many Senators of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*; in like manner the Monastery of *Daluhath* continued distinct and separate from *Odense*. So that what hath been thus constituted and ordained by the Kings of *Denmarke*, for certain causes and considerations, cannot be now rightly turned and expounded to the prejudice and damage of our most Gracious King.

## 4.

Neither doth it make any thing to the matter in question, that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *Rumsdahl* is subordinate to the Bishop of *Nidrose*. For all the Provinces of *Norland* are also subject to the Bishoprick or Diocess of *Nidrose*, which are nevertheless to continue under the Dominion of our most Gracious King: So the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of all the Province of *Bahuse*, was subordinate to the Bishop of *Christiani*, nevertheless *Bahuse* hath alwayes been a certain distinct and principal Province from *Aggershusse*.

## 5.

And this same is it which gives an answer to that Objection, when it is said, that in the Controversies requiring appeal, the appeal hath been alwayes preferred from the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*, to the Tribunal of *Nidrose*, whereas a Tribunal or Judicatory neither joyneth nor separateth Jurisdictions. This is manifest out of the Jurisdiction of *Aggershusse*, in which there are two Judges, yet the Jurisdiction is the same. Likewise two, sometimes three Jurisdictions are subject to one Tribunal, which do not therefore constitute one Jurisdiction. For example, *Norland* and *Finmarch* are diverse, and separate Jurisdictions, yet have but one Judge: for it would occasion expences to maintain a peculiar Judge in every Jurisdiction:

## 6.

Neither is that any Argument against us, that it was freely permitted the Citizens of *Nidrose*, to exercise Merchandize and Traffique in the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* and that some of the said

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Citizens had Houses and Families there. For there will still be a freedom of Commerce and Merchandizing hereafter, between the subjects of both Kings, according to the tenour of the concluded Peace, and the Agreements between those Northern Kingdoms. Neither was it otherwise granted to the Citizens of *Nidrose*, to dwell in *Rumsdahl*, then by connivency, it being repugnant to the privileges of the City of *Nidrose*, and many Orders of the Kings made in publick Conventions of this Kingdom of *Norway*: whereby the said Citizens were severely commanded, to transferre their Families to *Nidrose* again, and to live and inhabite there according to the privileges of the City. In like manner many Citizens of *Nidrose* dwell in *Norland*, and pay their Tributes to the Governour of *Nidrose*, yet can it by no means be thence inferred, that *Norland* is subordinate to *Nidrose*. The Citizens of the *Hanse* Towns possess their Mart Towns and Houses of Merchandize, at *Berg* in *Norway*, and have freedom of Trade in *Norway*; yet can it not be therefore said, that *Berg* is subject to the *Hanse* Towns, much less that *Norland* is subordinate to *Berg*, or *Berg* to *Norland*.

## 7.

Besides all these things, *Rumsdahl* had its certain settled limits and separate bounds time out of minde, as well where it butteth upon *Aggerhusse*, as upon *Normer Sundmaer*, and other circumjacent Jurisdictions: which said bounds are denoted and signified by Marshes, great Rocks boundary Stones set up to that purpose, Mountain tops, Rilllets, Brooks, Ditches, Lakes, and other memorable bounds, by all which it doth clearly appear, that *Rumsdahl* hath ever been a separate, and peculiar Province from the Neighbour Jurisdictions and Provinces. On the contrary in most Jurisdictions subservient to the province of *Nidrose*, there is not so much as one singular and memorable bound found, by which they are distinguished from one another, except onely some Trees, small Stones, and such like things, by which the Land and propriety of each Husbandman, is wont to be separated from his Neighbours farm: Yea all the said Governments are not so thoroughly distinguished with certain limits, but that the greatest part of them are intermingled among one another. For some of the Inhabitants keep their Market in one Province, but frequent the Church,  
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and attend divine service in another. Some pay Taxes to one Governour, and Rent service to another. Also the bounds of some Prætorships are limited in the middle of Fields and Meadows, so that the owners thereof pay their Tythes to one Governour, their Rent service to another. Whence it is most clearly apparent, that the said Prætorships are subject to some other Jurisdiction. But the condition of *Rumsdahl* in this case is wholly different and diverse, because it is separated from the rest by such like bounds, as according to the stile and custome of *Norway*, divide one Province or Jurisdiction from another.

## 8.

In the Reign of *Olaus* Son of *Hacquin*, there was a small City situate in *Rumsdahl*, named *Wedoel*, whether the Inhabitants of *Rumsdahl* were enjoined to carry their Wares to sell to the Citizens of the same place; and of whom on the other side they were bound to buy necessary things for themselves; whence it is manifest that *Rumsdahl* hath been a peculiar Province time out of mind, which neither anciently nor now is subordinate to the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*.

We therefore Commissioners of his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* and *Norway* underwritten, have thought fit to exhibite this information in writing, concerning the province of *Rumsdahl*, to the Illustrious Lord Baron, *Laurence Creutz*, his S. R. M. of *Swednes* deputed Commissioner, before we take in hand the work of constituting bounds between the Jurisdictions of *Aggershusse* and *Nidrose*, according as our King hath commanded us, that we may agree what things rightly and justly appertain to the Province of *Nidrose*, and what not. For before we are agreed concerning these, it appeareth difficult to set limits to the other. But rather the whole business shall be referred to the sentences and decrees of our most Gracious Kings. Given at *Nidrose*, June the 4. 1658.

*Preben de Ahnen.*

*Peter Wibe:*



*The Answer of the Swedish Commissioner the Lord Baron Creutz,  
to the alledged Arguments of the Danes.*

**W**Hereas the War kindled between these Northern Kingdoms, certain years past, are now extinguished and appeased by Gods Divine favour; and instead thereof, sincere friendship and perpetual peace hath been restored and established; and his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark* by vertue of the Covenants and concluded peace, have promised to his S. R. M. my most gracious Lord, the Kings his successors and Kingdom of *Sweden*, that among other Provinces and Jurisdictions, the Province of *Nidrose* should be delivered and surrendered, with all appurtenances belonging to the said Province, Cities, Castles, Forts, Islands, Rocks, Superiorities and Royalties, Ecclesiastical and Secular Jurisdictions, Tributes, Revenues, Assessments, Profits and Rights by Sea and Land, as the Kings of *Denmark* have enjoyed the same, to be possessed hereafter by his S. R. M. my most gracious Lord, his Successors and Kingdom of *Sweden*, for a perpetual and not to be controverted propriety and possession; it hath pleased his said S. R. M. to empower me by a solemn Commission, to take possession of all these things. To which end, by his S. R. M's. pleasure, I came hither to *Nidrose* some time since, with that minde and intention, that all things whatsoever lawfully, and which ought to be done, according to the tenour of the Peace, might be surrendered and delivered into my hands speedily, and at the time appointed; and with that purpose, that what might tend to the profit and benefit of his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, might be done according to the instruction most graciously given me. But contrary to all expectation, I finde, that my demands and desires are not so promoted and satisfied, as his S. R. M. most graciously desired, firmly perswaded himself, and I heartily wished; but rather, that they are procrastinated and deferred from day to day; partly obstructed and retarded with divers objected impediments, that they cannot to this day arrive at any conclusion: All which things are directly contrary to the tenth Article of the concluded Peace.

But contrary to opinion and hope, I perceive that the Commissioners

missioners of his S.R.M. of *Denmark* will not condescend to deliver up *Rumsdahl*, though according to the tenour of the Instrument of Peace, it is a Jurisdiction appertaining and subject to the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, but call the same in question, and endeavour to separate it from *Nidrose*. Although the Instructions delivered to me contain in express words, that I ought joyntly to take the possession of *Rumsdahl*, so that there was no necessity of subjecting my self to any controversies or disputations, yet to satisfy the Lords Commissioners (saying to my self my Plenipotentiary Commission and Kings instruction to abide in full force, chiefly because I would not have this same wrested or expounded to any prejudice) as briefly as could be possible; and without further delay, I collected and presented arguments and reasons, which prove and demonstrate, that *Rumsdahl* by no means ought to be separated from its principal Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, though it were granted, that the mutual agreements of Kingdoms, and commands of Kings, should not have so much force, strength or weight, as reasons or customs. Moreover, I would entreat the Lords Commissioners, their Plenipotentiary Commission being so large, that it was left to whatever they agreed, according to right and equity might be confirmed and ratified by his S.R.M. of *Denmark*, that they would not think it burthensome so to compose this business, that no scruples might thence arise in times to come, but rather mutual correspondency and friendly concord, might be conserved and flourish, to the encrease of publique good; otherwise what difference or error soever might thence arise, would be imputed to them. The Arguments are these which follow:

## I.

Nature it self had separated *Rumsdahl* from the Southern Jurisdictions, as also *Aggershusse* and *Bergen*, by those craggy mountains or rocks commonly called *Fiell*: Whence it hapned, that all *Norway* hath been divided into two parts, the one of which was situate on the Southside, the other on the North side of the mountains *Fiell*; but *Rumsdahl* was accounted in the Northern part. Afterwards these two parts were divided into certain principal or capital Jurisdictions, which always had other Jurisdictions depending on them: For example, *Aggershusse* is esteemed a principal



principal Jurisdiction, yet comprehendeth others under it, as the Co-vent of *Wern*, the Jurisdiction of *Ondseen*, the Covents of *Mariis* and *Nunne*, and the Jurisdctions of *Ide* and *Merker*. So the Jurisdiction of *Bergen* hath subject thereto the Monastery of *Halshod*, the Jurisdiction of *Hardanger*, also the Monasteries of *Munckel*, *Lyse*, *Bona omnium Sanctorum*, and *Gied & Bona*. The Jurisdiction of *Bakuse* comprehendeth the Jurisdiction of the Covent *Draxmar*, &c. And in the same sort, *Nidrose* is a principal Jurisdiction, which containeth under it *Rumsdahl*, the Monastery of *Ryns*, and the Jurisdctions of *Tutteroens* and *Baekegards*, all which are subject to the direction of the principal Governour.

## 2.

The Writers of the affairs of *Norway* do unanimously testify the same, with whom an indifferent impartial Judge doth agree and fully consent, though truth it self and conscience might induce any man thereto. If a decision were to be made by select persons, very many men eminent in knowledge of things, and of singular prudence, yea ancient men, who have undergone and passed through divers offices, would be found, who will confirm by oath, That *Rumsdahl* rightly and actually did appertain, and now doth belong to the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, in the same manner as Covent, *Ryns*, *Tutteroen*, and *Baekeguard*. All the sworn Notaries confirm the same, and exhibite Testimonies confirmed with Subscriptions and Seals, which they will confirm by oath, when they shall be required thereunto.

## 3.

Though it cannot be denied, that contentions and controversies have oftentimes formerly risen between the Jurisdctions of *Nidrose* and *Bergen*, both about the Secular and Ecclesiastica Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*; nevertheless *Nidrose* always prevailed. Further, the said City of *Nidrose* hath free priviledge to exercise their affairs in *Rumsdahl*, by vertue of a Decree and sentence of the King, as may be seen in the Letters of his S. R. M. *Christian 4. An. 1592.* also in *Anno 1602.* and in the Acts which hapned *Anno 1627.* The Sentence or Decree of the Assembly gathered together some years since for the same cause, approves the same. So that

that no man hitherto hath been able to separate *Rumsdahl* from the Jurisdiction and City of *Nidrose*, And if it be granted that *Rumsdahl* was sometime possessed by certain particular persons : the same hath also hapned to many Jurisdictions, which have not been therefore ever divided from the principal Jurisdiction ; no otherwise then *Covens*, *Ryns*, and *Backeguard*, which have been very oftentimes conferred on others, besides the Governours of *Nidrose* for a time, yet were not for that cause separated from their principal Jurisdiction : for such a prerogative is not to be denyed to a King or Prince, but that he may according to his pleasure, and his servants deserts, confer upon one a Province, upon another a Jurisdiction, upon another a Parish, Village, and the like, which nevertheless do not lose their ancient state and condition, but only sometime change their Title.

## 4.

The Secular Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* hath been, and still is under the authority of the Tribunal or Judicatory of *Nidrose*, and the administration of it under the authority of the Governour of the Diocels ; other inspection was never committed to any, though at that time there was a concession of *Rumsdahl* to another, which thing the Protocol of the Judicatory or Tribunal doth sufficiently demonstrate. The Governour of the same Diocels hath pronounced all judgements in criminal causes, which concerned either life or good name of men, &c. and did either mitigate, or put them in execution, not as a peculiar Commissioner, for so he had exercised only Fact, not right, which is wholly against custom, or hapneth very seldom, and will not easily confirm or transfer to use a prejudice of so great moment and consequence. If this matter did proceed otherwise then thus, a contrary example might be assumed from *Heligland* in *Norland*, where administration of Justice dependeth upon the proper Governour thereof, though he dwells in *Denmark*, and is by no means committed to the Governour of *Norland*, or a Deputy in *Heligland*, except in causes of great moment, and which draw inconveniences after them, as the Deputy himself doth confess.

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## 5.

Hence it hath risen, that the Inhabitants have always given the Tribute accustomed to be paid to the Provincial Judge, to the Judge of *Nidrose*, because he undertook such causes as were in difference, and decided them; for which he was called in the Native Language *Soren Skrifver* by the Lord Deputy of the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*, and the rest of the Bench. But if *Rumsdahl* had not been a Jurisdiction pertaining to *Nidrose*, surely the Tribunals of *Bergen* and *Gulletings* might have claimed the same right, or the Governour of *Nidrose* must of necessity have appointed some peculiar Judge, if the administration of Justice had not been incumbent on him. Further, it is commonly known, that all *Norway* is divided into twelve, or according to the first chapter of the book of the Laws of *Norway*, called *Tin fare Balch*, into fifteen Tribunals, but *Rumsdahl* was never separated from the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose* neither by vertue of Commission, or any other way.

## 6.

The Governour of the Diocess of *Nidrose* did give & distribute Commissions, or Plenipotentiary Commissions to the Magistrates and Secretaries both in *Rumsdahl*, and in other Jurisdictions, not so much as nominating or distinguishing another peculiar Jurisdiction, as appeareth out of the Letters of *Frederick Urne*, and *Peter VVibe*, which are written in this form.

I *Frederick Urne* in *Brandwyk* of his S. R. M. Governour in *Nidrose*, make known, That I have constituted, as also by vertue hereof do constitute N.N. Deputy in *Rumsdahl*, &c. Which form was used to all the other Deputies. But he did not this as peculiar Governour of *Rumsdahl*, but as Governour of *Nidrose*; or else *Rumsdahl* should not be omitted; because this Commission obtaineth not its full force, if *Rumsdahl* should be a separate Jurisdiction; because every one knew sufficiently, that *Rumsdahl* was comprehended under the principal Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, it was in vain to name it particularly, especially when the Governour in general terms declareth himself his S. R. M. Governour of the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, and implyeth *Rumsdahl* as a subordinate Jurisdiction, as the aforesaid form of the Commission doth fully declare. From the same Original it ariseth, That all these Deputies  
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are bound duly every S. *James's* day yearly, to give accompt of all Profits and Revenues to the Receiver of the Kings Pallace at *Nidrose*. And though we grant that some Governours, besides those of *Nidrose*, have granted out Commissions, nevertheless such extraordinary examples cannot constitute a certain Rule. And to speak to the purpose, we do not so much enquire, what anciently might happen, seeing no rule is so general but suffereth some exception; But *Nidrose* with all its subordinate Jurisdiction, as they were at the time of the concluded Peace, ought to be delivered up to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, according to the tenour of the pacification, in which number *Rumsdahl* is also found.

## 7.

The President of *Nidrose* himselfe received the Contributions imposed by the King, and committed the exaction of them to subordinate officers, who afterward accompted for them to the Receiver of the Kings house in the City of *Nidrose*: the care of raising Souldiers was committed to the same Governour, both in *Rumsdahl* and other Jurisdictions without any difference, which gave occasion that the Souldiers of *Rumsdahl* were numbred among the Souldiers of *Nidrose*, the Rolls and Registers whereof, have been lately delivered unto me. Likewise we may not omit that the School of *Nidrose*, hath received one half part of Ecclesiastical Tithes in *Rumsdahl* to this present time.

## 8.

It is without doubt and contradiction, that the ordering of Tributes was in the power of the Governour of *Nidrose*, because he had authority to constitute Collectors and Searchers, and is accustomed to administer an oath to them, and commandeth him to whom the Keys are committed, to open the chest wherein the Collected tribute money is kept, and may take away money, &c. not as a peculiar Governour for no man else was impowred therein, as may be demonstrated through all preceding time.

## 9.

Although the alledged reasons, are pregnant enough, if any un-interested person examine them; yet I hear it is excepted and pretended, that *Rumsdahl* hath been, and is a separate Jurisdiction

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ion ( which may be granted so far as is said of the Jurisdictions of the Covents of *Ryns* and *Baekegaards* ) and they demonstrate it by examples and similitudes of far remote Jurisdictions, which do truly and effectually prove nothing at all, much less that they can divide *Rumsdahl* from *Nidrose*, though no authentical records or Instruments made to that purpose, &c. are produced, but onely certain constitutions of some Kings of *Denmarke*, by which this Jurisdiction hath been rented at a certain Revenue. They wander far from the mark ; for though the Lords Commissioners of his S. R. M. of *Denmark* pretend, 1. That they are charged in surrendering and delivering *Nidrose*, to have a special care of *Rumsdahl*, and the Covents of *Ryns* and *Baek*. As peculiar Jurisdictions ; yet the sixth Article of the late concluded Peace doth manifestly affirm, that the City and Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, with all Cities, Towns, and Forts subordinate thereto, as also secular and Ecclesiastical Goods, Jurisdictions and appurtenances, which do now rightly belong thereto, or anciently have pertained thereto, &c. is to be inserted and incorporated into the Kingdom of *Sweden*, I desire to know, if the abovesaid things be cut off and accepted, what should be understood, by subordinate Jurisdictions and appurtenances ? 2. Why, I pray, doth the King of *Denmarke* himselfe in divers Patents and Letters, sometimes written to the subjects and inhabitants of *Nidrose*, use these formes : We King *Christian*, King *Frederick*, to our beloved faithful Subjects, Husbandmen, and all other people inhabiting and living in all *Nidrose*, and the Jurisdictions subordinate thereto, send Greeting, unless *Rumsdahl*, and the Monasteries of *Ryns* and *Baek* ( which the Lords Commissioners call in Question ) be those which are nominated Jurisdictions subordinate to *Nidrose* ? What I pray do the most Serene Kings mean by words so clear and so often repeated ? But if some Prætorships of *Nidrose* were onely delivered, and the rest excluded, pray, to what end should both the Kings, and all those that have subscribed the Agreements, as also the Senators of the Kingdom of *Denmarke* add these words ; with the Jurisdictions subject to it. Also, that now belongs, or formerly hath belonged to it : Also, appurtenances : unless to avoid all such explications, limitation, and whatever else might cause breaches, mistakes, or disagreement. Thereupon as well in the 5th, as in the 6th Article of the Instrument of Peace, they are so clearly expressed

pressed, that no one could suspect that there would be any would dare to question such things; otherwise it had been very easy to have had all the things that were to be granted, specifically named and numbred. 3. Why, I pray, did not the Governour, the Lord *Frederick Urne*, and the Lord *Peter Wibe*, in the Titles which they use in their Plenipotentiary Commission, & the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* and the Covents of *Ryns & Baek*, but that they knew that they were comprehended under the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, in that they would be called only Governors of *Nidros*. 4. And though *Rumsdahl* was granted to divers Noblemen of *Denmarke*, yet they cannot by good consequence thence argue, that it was a principal and distinct Jurisdiction from *Nidrose*, especially seeing it is without dispute, that the Lord *Frederick Urne*, as Chief of the Diocess, did not only receive all the Contributions that his S. R. M. enjoyned, but also many other Moneys which are demanded for mulcts on certain crimes, the revenue, yearly profits, and other things besides adherent to them. He also alone in the name of his S. R. M. constituted and ordained Ministers and publique persons in *Rumsdahl*, whereas he at that time was in possession of *Rumsdahl* as a courtesie and favour from the King, had not the least right or power there, but the Governour of *Nidrose* himself, did every year pay him the yearly pension that was granted him according to the Kings command. 5. But if this were a way to separate *Rumsdahl* from *Nidrose*, by the like reason the Jurisdiction of the Covent of *Draxmar* might be divided from *Bahuse*, and the surrendry of it rendered disputable, in regard it is not specifically and expressly named in the Agreements; and yet we have no president of this.

## 10.

I find farther, That the Lords Commissioners produced this too as an Argument of the separation of the Provinces, viz. that the Land belonging to *Rumsdahl* is entire within it selfe, and no wayes mingled or mixed with the grounds of strangers, or such as belong to another Jurisdiction: yet I understand the case is quite otherwise, and the Lords Commissioners themselves, would they be pleased to search into it, will find, that there were grounds and Lands belonging to other Jurisdictions, alwayes seated in *Rumsdahl*, as in the field of the Covents of *Ryns* and *Baeka*. For there are found to be grounds belonging to *Giedske*, as also the Mona-



steries *Ryns* and *Baeka*. There are also found to be many goods of Noblemen, viz. of the *Urns*, *Rosakrantzes*, *Bilds*, *Bielks*, &c. all and each of which, at this day are, and for a long time have bin, as much as concerns their Knights-service, or *Rossaienste*, and Fines in the mother Churches, and their Chappels of Ease, as also the Fee-farm Revenue, Tythes, &c. are subject to the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, or at least ought to be so: Besides, there are divers Lands in *Rumsdahl*, the occupiers of which frequent the Churches in these places, and are under the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*, & pay a yearly Revenue to the Governour there: but they pay their contributions and Fee-farms to the Pretor or chief Magistrate in *Nordmar*. One may likewise find some that frequent the Churches in the Pretorship of *Sundmoer*, and the Jurisdiction of *Berg*, and pay Tithes to the Pastors of souls in those places; and yet as to what concerns their taxes and assessments, are under the power of *Rumsdahl*: In other places that which they stand upon here, can scarcely bear or deserve the name either of an argument or reason, much less have so much reason and force in it, in regard that if businesses should go this way, many Pretorships might be called Jurisdictions, which notwithstanding are not properly so; and on the other side those which unjustly go by the name of Jurisdictions, would thereupon for the most part lose their right names: For thus the Monasteries of *Ryns* and *Baeka* would loose the name of Jurisdictions, because their land lies stragling in diverse places, and is so dispersed about, that very little part of it lies together. On the other side, many Pretorships would get the title of Jurisdictions, which might afterwards under that quality, upon the Kings pleasure and Patent usual in those cases, be given and bestowed upon others, by reason their lands and goods lay together.

## II.

The description of the bounds of *Rumsdahl* doth also obtain such credit and efficacy, that it is esteemed a sufficient claim, to establish the dignity of a peculiar Government in that place: but if so much virtue should be attributed to limits, there would be found very many Pretorships, which both nature it self, and very ancient prescription, as also controversies formerly raised about bounds, but decided and appeased by Governours, Provincial Judges, Registers, and Tribunal Assessors, by setting up boundary stones, and making

making publike Records, have very accurately distinguished and bounded. We know also that the Husbandmen in *Heligland* and *Nummedahl*, have most diligently marked their ancient limits, one or two hundred years and upwards, viz in Islands, Mountains, and Rocks, &c. which cannot nevertheless assert the title of Jurisdictions in those places. Moreover, I perceive that the bounds of *Rumsdahl* are not so precisely distinguished, as is boasted, which thing time will sufficiently declare hereafter.

## 12.

If it should be granted, that *Rumsdahl* was anciently a peculiar and separate Jurisdiction (which can never be demonstrated by sufficient reasons and arguments, otherwise then in that sense wherein that word is spoken of the Monasteries of *Ryns* and *Baeka*) what occasion of boasting and joy would there be now, when not so much as the Revenue accustomed to be paid by the people of *Rumsdahl*, doth belong to his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, but anciently all contributions, assessments, rayeing of souldiers, and the like were committed and subjected to the principal jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, with the title of principal jurisdiction for his S. R. M. of *Denm.* as the L. Commissioners themselves confess, some years since granted a great part of the land of *Rumsdahl*, appertaining to the Kingdom, to the brethren fir-nam'd *Marselis*, afterward to the L. *Reinhold de Hofwen*, and lately the year last past, those which were left, to the Lord *Peter VViby*; which said men afterward, and at this very time, depended herein on the Governour of *Nidrose*, and exhibited to the Receiver of the Kings Palace at *Nidrose* accompts of Fee-farm Rents, Tythes, Amercements, and other contingencies, so far as Noblemen are obliged by the Laws. Whence it followeth, according to the tenour of the peace, that by right, not only those things are to be surrendered to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, which anciently have been subordinate to the Government of *Nidrose*, but also the things which rightly pertain to the same now. And whereas the Lords Commissioners confess, that all *Rumsdahl*, so far as the Kings right extendeth, was farmed some time past by the Lord *Hannibal Sehested*, and *Seli Marselis*, so that the King reserved nothing to himself, except one Village, the remaining Revenues being granted to the Right Honourable *Frederick Vne*, and *Peter VViby*, because they were not able to uphold the dignity of



of so great a Donative; the consequence surely is, that *Rumsdahl* hath not lately (if not also anciently, which yet is sufficiently proved) been a separate Jurisdiction, but in other things subject to *Nidrose*.

## 13.

Besides all these things, this division of Jurisdictions ought to be demonstrated by proofs and writings; viz. when, and by what Commissioners, whether by way of right, or any other lawful means, this separation hath been made; all which things the Laws and Recesses of the Kingdom plentifully inform us. If these requisites are used in separating Lands and juridical Precincts, much more ought the same to be used in dividing Jurisdictions, which are of great concernment. It ought also to be proved, how many men were present; or they ought by right to be summoned to give their opinion herein, if a business of such concernment hath been rightly discussed, especially seeing much more demonstration is used sometimes in meaner affairs, then in this.

## 14.

But if these fundamental reasons and binding arguments, beyond expectation, be called in question; yet I perswade my self, these ensuing are indued with so much force and efficacy, that all and every person may acquiesce therein; if, as is fit, so much authority be allowed the King now reigning, and the Kings his Predecessors, together with the whole Senate of the Kingdom, that any Decree confirmed by their subscriptions, may obtain credit and efficacy. For not to alledge things which have hapned in ancient time, but onely present things done in the time of this present King; he himself in his Letters Patents about taxes to be paid, dated in the years, 1654, 1655, 1656. [originals and copies of which are at hand, strengthened with the credit of very good men, and the whole Senate of the Kingdom of *Denmark* with him, shew that *Rumsdahl* is a Jurisdiction subservient to *Nidrose*, and do yearly tax and assess the Lands of *Rumsdahl*, no otherwise then other Jurisdictions and Lands subordinate to them: Yea, they do not so much as once except and separate *Rumsdahl*, so far are they from constituting it a peculiar Jurisdiction: Neither do the Kings Letters Patent, written according to the customary form, to the Governor

vernour of *Nidrose*, about payment of taxes, make any mention hereof. The Letters-Patents run thus :

*We* Friderick 3<sup>d</sup> by the grace of God, &c. To all our beloved faithful subjects, yeomen, and all people of whatsoever state or degree, dwelling and inhabiting in the whole Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, and the subjacent Jurisdictions, send greeting in the Lord: Know ye, &c. so that we impose a tax this year in the Province of *Nidrose*, and the subjacent Governments; that is to say, &c. And in *Rumsdahl*, the Pretorships of *Fossen*, *Inderoen*, *Stoecdahl*, and *Strinde*, for every acre and an half, &c. Also in the Pretorships of *Nordmoer*, were *Rumsdahl*, *Guldahl*, and *Oerkedahl*, for every acre or span they shall pay, &c. Item, let the tax be paid at two payments to *Frederick Urne*, or *Peter Wibe*, our faithful Ministers and Governors of our Pallace and Provinces of *Nidrose*, &c.

The same is also manifested in Letters of his S. R. M. written to the Governour, where *Rumsdahl* is expressly named a Jurisdiction subject to *Nidrose*. To conclude, we may fully and firmly collect out of all these things, that it never entred into his S. R. M. of *Denmarks* minde, to separate *Rumsdahl* from its principal Jurisdiction; but rather, that the same of due right, and by force of the peace lately concluded between these Northern Kingdoms, ought to be surrendered to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*. But if the delivery, contrary to hope, be suspended and procrastinated, I do most solemnly protest against it, and lay the burthen of the enormities which may thence arise, upon him who ministrereth occasion of it, with all those things which are committed contrary to the tenour of the Peace: Nevertheless, I sustain my self with firm hope, that his S. R. M. Commissioners will speedily grant me the surrender of *Rumsdahl*, and also set out the bounds, and bring this business to a happy issue. Dated at *Nidrose*, June 5. Anno, 1658.

*Laurence Creutz.*

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Letter



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## Letter O. O.

*The XI. Article of the additional Recess concerning the appurtenances of Nidrose.*

**T**Hat all cause and occasion of errors and controversies, which either now or in time to come may arise about things pertaining to the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, which is to be yielded up and surrendered to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, by force of the Treaty of *Reschild*, unless they be expressed and described in plain and perspicuous words, may be cut off and prevented, is thus agreed concerning the same, that under the said Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, by right ought to be understood and reckoned, the Jurisdictions of *Inderoen*, *Strinde*, *Guldahl*, *Stoordahl*, *Oerkedahl*, *Skougen*, *Werdahl*, *Sparbode*, *Fossen*, *Norremar*, and *Nummehdahl*, both by Sea and Land; as also the petty Jurisdictions of *Rumsdahl*, and Monasteries of *Ryns* and *Baek*, or *Tutteraens Land*, together with all other things, whether they be on Sea or Land, and consist in priviledge of fishing. Islands or Rocks, great or small, whatsoever is now subject to the Bishoprick of *Nidrose*, and appertaineth thereto, or in times past since the time of *Christian* the 3<sup>d</sup> of glorious memory, hath been subject thereto, and doth not expressly belong or appertain to the *Norlands* so called in particular, or the Province of *Warhusen*.

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## Letter P.P.

*A short account by way of Demonstration, of some few Passages which the Danish Commissioners of the Customs presumed to impose upon Merchants in the Sound, contrary to the Articles of the Treaty at Roschild. There being many examples of this kind, not here specified.*

**T**Here were delayed beyond Justice, *Cornelius Johnson* Teller on the second of *May*, sayling from *Holland* towards *Stockholm*, his Ship laden with several Commodities. the said *Cornelius* had much ado to clear himself out of the Customs hands, in regard they pretended he had not any legal discharges, and that they had not received any command to permit Swedish Vessels to pass upon their bare letters of freight.

*Martin Crant* on the 2d. of *June*, sayling from *Holland* to *Stetin*, in his Ship laden with Wine and other Merchandizes. Him they detained some hours, pretending that Ships and Goods belonging to *Pomerania*, especially Wines, ought not to enjoy the Priviledges of *Sweden*; and this they did, notwithstanding he produced *Passe-ports* from the Senate of *Stetin*. At last he got off with much ado, but more upon the account of a certain writing which the Governour of the Customhouse extorted from him, then upon the score of those *Passe-ports* which he had brought with him.

*The Subscribed Masters of Ships were forced to pay Customs, notwithstanding they had real Passe-ports and Certificates.*

*Cornelius Johnson* of *Stetin*, was upon the 10th of *May*, forced to pay upon account of *Herman Becker*, Citizen and Inhabitant of *Riga*, the sum of 102—Crowns, for the Customs of a Ship laden with Wheat. Moreover they forced him to pay —12. Crowns over and above. for no other cause whatever; nay, and notwithstanding his *Passe ports*, they forced him to subscribe a certain writing to this purpose ,

S

Mr.



*Mr. Godfrie Burggraff laded my Ship at Stetin, of which laden, 83 Lasts of Wheat are for accompt of Herman Becker, Merchant of Riga, the rest of the Goods belong to English and Hamburgers.*

Cornelius Johnson.

*Albert Wybes, was constrained on the 10th of May, to pay 124. Crowns upon accompt of the said Herman Becker for Salt.*

*John Diedrichson Braver was compelled to pay — 116 Crowns for Custome of Wines on the 16th May, which Wines were for use of his most Serene Royal Majesty, and of the Count Wrangle, High Admiral of Sweden, and upon accompt of Wulfrath, and Simon Spangman, Citizens and Inhabitants of Stralsund.*

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*For farther proof whereof, I have thought good here to insert the Testimony of the Master of the said Vessel.*

**A** *Nno Dom. 1658. May the 16th. I came with my Ship hither from Amsterdam, and was bound for Stetin. My Vessel was laden with Goods belonging to the Merchants of Stralsund, viz. with Wines, and other Commodities. There were 25. Hogsheds of Rhenish Wine directed for the use of his Serene Royal Majesty of Swedens Court, and thirteen lesser Vessels, together with one Hogshed, for the use of the Count Wrangle, these did appear so to be in the Passe-port which the Council of State in Pomerania sent along with them.*

*As for the rest of the Wines and Goods, I had the Senate of Stetins Certificate, in which it was specified, that those Goods likewise, ought to enjoy their Priviledge. But as to the Wines, they first of all required the usual Customes to be payed; but at last they did acknowledge the Passe-ports of the Senate, as to the Count of Wrangle's Wines, especially when they perceived that I had two other Letters, both importing the same thing. But then as to the Wines which were for his Royal Majesties use, and which the Council of State of Pomerania had commanded to let pass; there was one Laurence Madcon amongst other, a Clerk as*

I conceive, who seemed to doubt of the validity of the said Pass-  
port, in so much that I was forced to lay down 116—Crowns for  
the Custome of them.

I could not but complain of this unjust dealing unto the Custo-  
mers, and represented to them how strange it seemed, that they  
should slight a Passe-port from the Council of State in *Pomerania*,  
for Wines destin'd for his Royal Majesty of *Swedens* use, at last  
with much adoe, the said 116. Crowns were restored, as was but  
reason, unto all which I have put my Hand. At *Elsnore* the day  
and year aforesaid.

*Jan. Dieterichs Braver.*

Upon the 6th of *July*, *Foppon Fedessen* was forced to pay 36.  
Crowns for the Custome of a parcel of *Rhenish Wine*, for the  
account of *Barnard Wulfrath* of *Stralsund*.

*The undermentioned Sums of Money were restored after seve-  
ral complaints made by the Swedish Embassadors at Copen-  
hagen, unto the Ministers of Denmark.*

Upon the first of *May*, *Broder Fullis* was compelled to pay  
Custome for 110 lasts of *Spanish Salt*, for the account of *Mi-  
chael Ridder* Citizen, and Merchant of *Riga*. Upon the same  
day *Herening Hereing*, was forced to pay Custome for ten great  
Buts of *Rhenish Wine*, being for the account of *Gerrard Holms*.  
The same day, *Michael Ridder* and *Dieteric Santen* both  
Citizens and Inhabitants of *Riga*, were forced to do the like,  
the former for the Custome of a parcel of *Spices*, the latter for  
twenty great Vessels of *Rhenish Wine*.

*And these Monies were never restored.*

Although it was often urged unto the Customers of the *Sound*,  
that these Practises did greatly impugne the Treaty of *Roschild*,  
yet we could never get any other answer from them besides this,  
that they knew the Treaty of *Bromsbroen*, but had never heard of  
that of *Roschild*, though they will not yield obedience to them,  
as in the case alledged.



## Letter Q. Q.

*A Petition of the Citizens of Norcop unto the most Serene King of Sweden.*

**M**Ost Serene and most Potent King, our gracious Sovereign, we give your Royal Majestie most humble and devoted thanks, for those Letters you were pleased to write unto their Lordships your Majesties Ambassadors; especially, for that our affairs do thereupon seem to be in another condition, and are now looked upon with more regard, then when they were managed in our own names. We question not but their Lordships have signified unto your Royal Majestie, how far we have proceeded therein. Now because men usually judge of things according to their circumstances, and as report goes, which here is generally taken up, we must needs conclude, that neither the Danish Magistrate, nor their Men of War, will ever recede from the Laws of their own Countrey. It was not long since, that some of us appeared in a publique Court of Justice, at their commands, where he who seemed to be the Judge, at first dash saluted us with a volley of Papers and Parchments, which he threw at our faces; inso-much that we could not well tell whether he would assault us with a many books, which also lay before him, or with any other thing which came first to his hands. At last he told us, we all lyed, and abused us with such like contumelious language; and from thence we imagine, that we must for the future expect but little civil usage upon the score of the Danish Laws. We do forbear to mention, how that some of our adversaries carry deadly weapons and daggers about them, in regard we cannot yet inform our selves, whether they intend them for us now, or after their Lordships the Ambassadors are gone. It is said, we confess, that the Laws of *Denmark* are so very strict, that no man can be adjudged or condemned but *secundum allegata & Probata*: But for our part, so long as we want witness, to prove their unjust attempts and wickedness, so long they except against us; nor will themselves become liable to reason, in regard that although we could make every thing appear, yet in case we do it not according to the precise formalities of the Law, then we are never the nearer our journeys end; whereas we for our parts are simple men, and so far from  
being

being versed in the Laws of *Denmark*, that we are scarce acquainted with those of our own Countrey. Besides, the condition whereunto we are at present reduced is such, that although at present we have a Proctor, yet we cannot tell how far we may trust him in the management of our affairs, our ship being seized, and our goods taken from us ; yet are we put to great charges, besides the hazard of our whole estates, which during our absence from our own Countreys, cannot but suffer very much ; and indeed we much doubt whether ever we shall be able to overcome this misfortune.

It is not our intent to be either troublesome or burthensome to your Majestie, in imploring your Princely assistance, unless necessity doth inforce us, and that onely in case their Lordships the Ambassadors cannot obtain by their interposal, the restitution of our ships and goods. For indeed to prosecute our cause in the Court of *Denmark*, and according to their formalities and manner of proceedings, not our own, no, nor all our friends and relations estates are sufficient. The chief Owner of the Men of War, doth already begin to sink his head out of the collar, and to lay the whole blame upon a certain Captain of a ship (since dead) or else upon certain mean persons ; whereas indeed, for ought we hear, they had not any Commission from the King of *Denmark*, nor are they bound to obey any such of the Pole, unless it be by and with the consent of the King of *Denmark*, to make use of any Commission in the *Baltick* Sea. And intruth, unless we receive a good sum of money, or those very goods taken from us ; or at least, some of those ships taken by our men in *Jutland* or *Funen*, it must then needs follow, that your Sacred Royal Majesties Customs and Rents must decay, and we be undone, &c. Nor can we perswade our selves, that the *Danes* have any Laws whereby to adjudge those goods for their own, which they violently take away from Merchants, contrary to Articles of Peace. To your Majestie therefore it is, that we are compelled to address our selves, most humbly beseeching your Princely Clemency, not to permit the *Danes* to enrich themselves by such undue means ; as, breaking of publique Peace, violating of most sacred Contracts, and ruining of trade and commerce ; and all this out of the slender and mean estates of poor private persons : We rather hope to receive so much assistance and grace at least from your Majestie, as

to



to be restored to our goods of which we have been despoiled in times of Peace, and without any fault on our behalfs committed, if so be we must be content to sit down by the loss of our expences and charges in soliciting and looking after our redresses. In confidence and assurance whereof, we most humbly pray for, and expect your Majesties gracious help and assistance. Dated at Copenhagen the 13 of June, 1658.

*Oluff Toressen,*

*Peter Ingemundson.*

## Letter R. R.

*The Private Additional Article for restoring the Vessel of Norcop.*

IT is likewise mutually covenanted and agreed, That all Vessels and Merchandizes belonging to the Subjects of Sweden, and taken by the Danes, before the Proclamation of the late War, shall forthwith be restored to the right owners of them, or at least the value of them in money; more especially the ship of *Norcop*, *Peter Ingemundson* Master, which was carried into a Danish Port, by a Danish Man of War, though it were pretended he did it by a Commission from the King of Poland, according as is specified in the Decree of the King of Denmark, amongst other things therein contained.

## Letter S. S.

*The Proposal of the Swedish Ambassadors, unto the Commissioners of Denmark, touching the restitution of those goods taken away by Carloff in Guine. Dated at Copenhagen the 6 of July, 1658.*

And furthermore it is mutually agreed for the more certainty and security of either part, that according to the intent and mean-

meaning of the 10th Article of the Treaty of *Roskild*, his Royal Majesty, and the Kingdome of *Denmarke* shall be bound and obliged unto his Royal Majesty, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, as likewise to the free and priviledged African Company in *Sweden*, for the restoring whatever *Henry Carloff*, or his accomplices, have or did, by virtue of his Majesty of *Denmarks* Commission, seize upon or carry away, either by Land or Sea, in or about the Coast of *Guinie*, from any the Merchants of *Sweden*, before the Treaty of *Tostrop*, although such Goods were not carried either into the Ports of *Denmarke* or *Holstein*; as likewise that his Royal Ma. of *Denmark* shall make restitution and satisfaction for all the damages sustained by his Ma. of *Sweden*, or the African Company, in that expedition, according to this form and manner hereafter specified, that is to say, That his Majesty and the Kingdom of *Denmark* shall forthwith restore unto the said African Company, all those things whatever, which *Carloff* lately carried away with him out of *Guine*, and hath in the River of *Elbe* near *Gluckstadt*, and whatever he hath taken away from the subjects of *Sweden*. But for these other things of which restitution cannot be suddenly made, either the Castle of *Capo-Cors* which was seized on, or other Swedish Forts and Merchants houses on the shoares of *Guine*, or moveables remaining there, as Gold, ships lading or Garrisons, provision, or victuals, Household-stuffe, Servants, Monies which were there due to the Company, Ships, furniture of War, Arms and Guns, or any other thing, by what name soever it be called, which the Swedish Company hath there, and hath hitherto been kept and detained from them against their will; as also for the damage, that his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and his subjects have sustained by that expedition of *Carloff*, his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark* do grant for pawn and real security, with power given to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* to use, enjoy & possess the same so long as until that the moveables taken away, and the losses sustained either by his S. R. M. or his subjects, the African Company of *Sweden*, or their Plenipotentiary, as also the Castle of *Copa-Cors* that was seized upon, and other Forts belonging thereunto, be really and fully satisfied and restored. And that there may be no controversie for the future about the value of them, either by putting an extraordinary price upon them, or by putting too mean and low a rate on them,



them, either of which might scatter new seeds of discord, we do therefore thus upon just and good account agree between us, that all the moveables taken away and losses sustained, besides the Castle it self, the Forts and Merchants Houses on the Sea-side, with the brass and Iron Guns there shall be valued at the rate of 400000 Rix Dollars, which sum his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, will satisfie and pay to the African Company in *Sweden* in form following, *v. z.* That all that which shall forthwith be restored at *Gluckstad*, whether it be the ship it self that was taken away, or her lading, at a fitting and ordinary value, shall be subtracted and defaulted from the said sum of 400000 Rix Dollars; likewise whatever of those things that are left, and yet remain in *Guine*, can speedily be restored, may be duly valued at the price it bears in those places, and defaulted from the sum promised. But if all these cannot compleatly make up the promised sum of 400000 Rix Dollars, what ever shall rest due or remain behind, his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, or one Commissioned by him, shall most assuredly pay ready money in Banck to the Plenipotentiary of the African Company at *Hamburgh*, within a year and a day, computing from the day of the subscription. When therefore this shall be compleated in manner aforesaid, these places which were given in real security to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, for the sum above named, shall without any pretence or delay be returned and restored to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, in no wise worse, but in all things of the same goodness, as at the time they were given, in security, all and every of them according to the tenour of the Pattents of reconveyance, which his S. R. M. of *Sweden* shall make to that purpose. But if the said Castle of *Capo-Corss*, and the other Forts, cannot be delivered and restored to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* within the time limited, or the foresaid sum for the moveables taken away, cannot be fully paid in that case, they shall not have the benefit of redeeming the pledge or places given in security, but they shall by right so accrew to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, as that his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke* may for the future never recover them again. But his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, shall further have free liberty, upon this case, to force at their own charges these Forts out of any ones hands, that keeps possession of

of the same against the good will of his S. R. M. the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, and to grant them again to the *African Company of Sweden*, as the Letters Patent of pledge and security, do more at large comprehend and shew the same.

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## Letter T. T.

*Secretary Barsen's first Narrative, containing what he did, when he was sent from Hamburg to Gluckstad, in order to the arresting Carloff.*

**U**Pon the command of the Lord *Vincent Moller*, his S. R. M. of *Sweden* his Resident, I went from *Hamburg*, and the same day came to *Gluckstad*. But because it was late at night, I went the next day, being the 10th of *June*, to the Lord Chancellor *Reinking*, and offering him my Credential Letters to the Council of State, there I spok to this purpose. That it was well enough known, that a subject of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, a Gentleman of *Sweden*, one *Henry Carloff*, formerly one of the Company, and one of the Committee of the *African Company of Sweden*, had not onely wickedly seized the Castles and Swedish Forts on the Coasts of *Guine*, but had taken away with him *Cruſtern* the Governour there, prisoner, and many others, and had by violence seized Ships from the foresaid *African Company*, with great store of Gold and other Merchandize of great value, and with them came to *Gluckstad* in the River *Elbe*. But in regard this whole business doth principally concern his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, that the said Lord his Resident, thought it his part and duty, to send me hither, and earnestly to desire, that they would secure and arrest that *Carl ff* with all his Ships, and the Goods laded in them in the mean while, to the end that those Goods, which were seized and taken from the Company, might according to the tenure of the Agreements, entered into at *Rski'd* between these Northern Kings, be the better recovered and restored: And in regard there is a report goes about, that *Carloff* hath already delivered up those Forts to others, so that the recovery of them may cost many thousands, that it is necessarily requisite that

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*Carloffe* himself should be first taken into custody, and detained by arrest, to the end that he might not to the very great prejudice of his S. R. M. of *Sweden* make an escape, and privily carry with him the Ships and Merchandize. Besides, that I should earnestly desire and insist upon the releasing of Prisoners, and restoring of such as were taken away, especially in regard there was danger in delay, and *Carloffe* might very easily sink away with the Ships and Goods. To these the Lord Chancellour answered, the Council of State had not hitherto undertaken the dispatch of affaires of this nature, without their Governours; yet in regard the Letters Credential belonged to the Council, that he was willing by the Auditor General, and the Kings Secretary *Schneidebach*, to acquaint Feild Marshal *Eberstein* with my proposal, to whom I ought to apply my selfe and expect his answer. For all which I gave him such thanks as becommed me, and excused the Letters Credential in that they were not directed also to the Lord *Eberstein*, in regard the Lord Resident knew not that he was now in this place. In the afternoon therefore, I betook my self to the said Feild Marshal *Eberstein*, and in the presence of Colonell *Lutze* and some others; I delivered my self to the same purpose, as to the Lord Chancellour, where I had this answer, that he had upon the relation of *Schneidebach*, already given order, that both the Ships with their lading should be brought into Port, for the safer custody of them; and that he had likewise given leave to the Lord *Crusenstern*, and the other Prisoners, to make choice where they pleased of their Quarters in the City, and for some dayes to stay there, till he received an answer from his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* to these Letters, which he had written to that purpose. But as to what concern'd *Carloffe* himself, that he doubted, in regard he undertook and made that exposition in S. R. M. of *Denmarks* name, whether he could thereupon seize him by arrest. And upon my reply, that he was a subject and Gentleman of *Sweden*, and that the common report at *Hamburgh* was, that *Carloffe* had already put those Forts of *Guine* into other hands, but that by virtue of the Instrument of Peace, all things were to be restored, that likewise a greater care was to be taken of *Carloffe*, and that he was to be kept in safe custody: the Field-Marshal commanded Lieutenant *Bremer* to be called to him, and gave him strict command to enquire diligently of *Carloffe*, and to acquaint him with what

what he found concerning the same. When I had done this, and given them thanks, I went the 11th day of *June* from *Gluckstad*, and returned the same day to *Hamburg*, where I was commanded to put down in writing, what I had declared by word of mouth to the Lord Resident. *Hamburg* the 12th day of *June* Anno 1658.

*George Barsain*

*Senator of the Chapt. of Hamburg:*

*A second Narrative of Barsain, when he was sent again upon the same employment to Gluckstad.*

**I**N the year 1658. on the 13. of *June*, I and *Lickbert Woters* being required thereunto by the Lord Resident *Moller*, met the, Lord *Eberst*, Field-Marshal of his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, betwixt 10. and 11. of the morning, and presented him with our Credentials directed to him, which when he had opened and read, after the performance of these things that are to be done in such obligations, we recounted to him: that it was yet fresh in his Excellencies memory, which on Thursday last the 16. of this moneth, was done about the two ships, and the Merchandize in them, which *Henry Carloff* brought hither from *Guine*. But in regard he was informed by men of good credit, that the said *Carloff* had in the mean time privily withdrawn himself, and that it is credible that he conveyed along with him the greatest share of the Gold that he brought, and that not onely his S. R. M. of *Swedens* Forts situate in *Guine*, seized by *Carloff* by a Commission he formerly had of his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, but further, that all other moveable Goods taken from thence, whether ships or merchandize ought out of justice, by virtue of the 11th Article of the Agreement at *Roskild*, to be restored to his S. R. M. and the proprietor respectively: that we did in most humbly wise desire, that above all things a strict Inventory might be taken of the Goods which yet remained in the ships which were brought in, and that a Copy thereof might be communicated to them, and just satisfaction accordingly made. In as much also as *John Cornelis* the Accomptant of *Carloff* that is fled, cannot doubtlesse be ig-



norant of such kind of secrets, that it is wholly necessary, for plain reasons and concerns of S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, that his person should be detained and kept in custody, especially in regard now it was spread abroad, and affirmed by the Lord *Crusenstern* and others, brought along with him out of *Guine*; that *Carloffe* had obliged and engaged by oath the Garrisons and Governour which he put into the Castles, he had seized on in *Guine*, not to his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, but onely to himself. Besides that we do desire, that the Lord *Crusenstern* may have liberty to go to his most Serene Highness the Duke of *Holstein* of the *Gottorpien* Line, and also to his S. R. M. of *Smeden*, where he must necessarily dispatch some affairs, and that he be detained no longer here. To these the Field Marshal answered, that *Carloffe* the Wednesday before, after he had sup'd with him, fled by night, and carried away two Ships, of those Ships he brought in, along with him; but that after that the Auditor was commanded to bring the Ships which remained into Port, and to inventory the Goods left in them, that he would likewise demand again of *John Cornelis* what he knew of *Carloffe* and his escape; that he never made an arrett of the Lord *Crusenstern's* person, but when he met him in the Ship the 9th. day of *June*, that he gave him the liberty of the City, yet so that he should stay there for some days, till he received Letters from *Copenhagen*.

When this was done, for that time we went to our Lodging, but when we heard in the afternoon, that a Boat was sent to one of the Ships brought out of *Guine*, in which there were laded away not onely *Zibeth Cats*, but *Ivory* too. - We went again to the Field-Marshal's house, and made him acquainted with it, where we received this answer by the Auditor, that his Excellency had given order for the bringing the *Zibeth Cats* on shore, because they could hardly live there in the Ships, but that they should be carefully preserved. For what concerns the *Ivory*, that it belonged to the Mariners, and could not be taken from them, that there was above 9000 weight of *Ivory*, by *John Cornelis* his relation, that did not belong to the Mariners: To this we replied, that *Crusenstern* bought the *Cats* for the most Serene the Duke of *Holstein*. But that the Mariners under that pretence might carry away more than their own; that we did likewise desire that all the writings and evidences which *John Cornelis Carloffe's* Accomptant had

had with him, and concerned the Ships and Merchandize should be diligently preserved. And in as much as they were informed, that there was yet in the Ship a great Chest sealed up, that we desired it might be opened, and the goods found there inventoried, and a Copy thereof given to us, that we may by comparing them judge what the residue is of the goods that are to be restored. To which the Auditor answered, that that Chest was opened, and the things in it inventoried, and that they should have, if the Field-Marshal commanded him, a Copy of it. On Monday, which was the 10th. of June, *Crusenstern*, *Lubert Wouters*, and I, went to Auditor *Heningen* of *Eizen*, and having discours'd several things about the person of *Carloffe* that was fled, and those things which he dared to attempt in *Guine*; we afterwards desired him, that he would be pleased in our name to go to his Excellency the Field-Marshal, and to bring us back his resolution as to these four points, viz. 1. What we might promise our selves about the bringing back *Carloffe*. 2. That his Servant *John Cornelis* should be under strict examination, and that they should sift out of him, where *Carloffe* was gone with the goods he took away, and where he lay sculking now. 3. That the Lord *Crusenstern* should be detained no longer here, but that he should have a Pass-port to *Gottorp*, and 4. What we should expect about the restitution that is demanded. All which the Auditor told us that he would faithfully communicate to the Field-Marshal, and tell us what answer he received. But in regard the Lord *Gyldenlow* was gone to *Gluckstad*, who had some business with the Lord *Eberstein*, insomuch as that he went to *Crempe* about evening, the whole business was put off till Tuesday following, where the said Auditor by the command of the Field-Marshal met us again, and having made us a promise to give us a Copy of the Inventory, he answered thus to our four desires; to the first, That it was deemed that all endeavour should be used to bring *Carloffe* back, and that there is the less doubt to be made of it, in regard his S. R. M. of *Denmark* granted him safe Conduct in the justifying his cause, and that it would be necessary for the future, that we should take care to secure *Carloffe* from being delivered to him contrary to the grant for his safe Conduct. Secondly, That *John Cornelis* should be had under stricter examination, and that they would sift out of him, how *Carloffe* got away, and where he is, although he hath already confessed and promised that

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he would affirm upon his Oath, that he knew nothing at all of *Carloffe's* escape, that he went in the night privily out of the Ship, but that he in the morning, when he perceived the escape, followed him almost as far as *Brunsbüttel*, where he overtook him, and received command from him to pay the Mariners the wages that was due to them, and to stay two or three days, till he writ word where he was. Thirdly, that *Crusenstern* was not detained at *Gluckstad*, that he was willing of his own accord to expect the return of the *Copenha:en* Post, upon which he should not be denyed a Pass-port. Lastly, as to what concerns restitution, it being a matter of great moment, that it was his whole business to send a faithful account by the Post this day to his S. R. M. of *Denmark* of all and every particular thing, and that he hoped within eight days, computing from the last *Friday*, that he should receive his Majesties commands in that business; that he desired in the mean time, that we would defer the business till then; and that he did most assuredly believe that his S. R. M. of *Denmark* would inviolably observe the Peace he had lately entered into, and that we should most assuredly receive what he had promised should be restored; when afterwards *Lubert Wouters* and I went to take our leaves of the aforesaid Field-Marshal, he told us the same things himself, and assured us how ready he would be to do us service. Done at *Gluckstad* the 15. day of *June* 1658.

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## Letter V. V.

*Testimonies to prove that Carloffe only swore those Souldiers which he left in the Castle and Forts of Guine, to himself.*

**T**Hese being not ready whiles the other were in the Press, shall at some other time be printed.

Letter

## Letter X. X.

*The Letter of his S. R. M. of Sweden, to the most Serene his Majesty of Denmark, wherein he urgeth the conclusion of the Treaty, and satisfaction of the damage done by Carloff in Guine.*

WE *Charls Gustavus* by the Grace of God &c. Most Serene and most Potent Prince, &c. We make no question but our Commissioners appointed to treat with your Majesty at *Copenhagen*, have humbly declared to your Majesty, how ready and desirous we have been by the interposal of our Embassadors resident with your Majesty, in our inclination, that the Agreements made last winter at *Roskild*, might be fully put in execution at the time prefixed, and brought to an end; especially that as a friend and a neighbour, we have assuredly perswaded our selves, that in case a good part of them had been brought to a good issue, your Majesty would likewise have promoted the seasonable efficacy of the other: But because not only some points that concern the firm and constant security and tranquility of both the Kingdoms do yet remain unperformed, but we are also informed, that *Henry Carloff*, one of the Committee of the African Company, coming out of *Affrick* with ours and our Subjects goods and Merchandizes, was not only not detained nor arrested at *Gluckstad*, though our Minister resident at *Hamborough* gave timely warning of it, but no inventory taken of the goods he brought in, and he not prohibited from aliening and selling the same, but as the report goes, ran away with the greatest part of the Gold, and the richest Merchandize, before he gave any satisfaction about the restitution of the places he seized. We cannot truly have recourse to any other then your Majesty, and thereupon by virtue of this Letter, we present to your Majestys presence our Embassadors now resident with your Majesty at *Copenhagen*, requiring you as becomes a neighbour, friend and brother, that your Majesty will be pleased not only to give them a kind audience, but so to order and dispose the whole affair, that our said Commissioners may with all speed that can be, gain an acceptable answer



swer, as well about this, as in all things that do yet concern the execution of the Peace, and the whole affair may have a full and seasonable end, and we may know by the account of what is done at present, what kind of issue we may expect of the Treaties. And inas much as your Majesties Ministers do often reiterate and repeat what a great burden the Kingdome of *Denmark* doth lye under, by reason of the Armies stay there to this day, We do very easily believe it, and withal we do assuredly affirm to your Majesty, that we do intend and desire nothing so much, as that all things which do necessarily belong to the execution of the aforesaid pacification at *Roskild*, and not yet done, may without any delay be effected, that we may not be kept here longer against our wills, and in the mean time be forced to give our enemies in other places the liberty to lye at catch upon all occasions and instance of time to our prejudice and dammage. We do trust further as becomes a friend and neighbour, that your Majesty will recommend the confirmation and strengthening of the Agreements into such hands, as that the *Affrican* Company may without any shiftings or delays, receive and have recompence and satisfaction for the losses they have sustained, especially in regard the Instrument of Peace doth in expresse words determine this controversie, and admitteth of no other determination. Thus committing your Majesty to Divine Protection, we heartily wish you all prosperous success. Dated at *Flensburg*, June 21. Anno 1658.

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## Letter Y. Y.

*The Answer of the most Serene the King of Denmark to the foregoing Letter.*

**F**REDERICK the third by the Grace of God, King of *Denmark, Norway, Goths and Vandals, &c.* Most Serene and most Potent Prince, &c. We are from your Majesties Letters written at *Flensburg* the 21. of *June* last past, which your Majesties Embassadors residing here delivered to us, sufficiently sensible of the inclination your Majesty bears to a full conclusion of the Treaties; and indeed we make no doubt but your Majesties  
said

said Embassadors residing here, can give you a sufficient testimonie on our behalf, that we never let any thing be wanting in us, that may make any thing to a sincere friendship and faithful correspondence betwixt us, and the Subjects of our Kingdoms ; nay, we have without any particular contradiction or delay, granted and approved of all things whatever were possible in any manner for us to do, when we were assured it might be grateful and acceptable to your Majesty : but when your Majesty made mention in the foresaid Letter, of such things as *Henry Carloff*, one of the Affrican Committee, had done in *Africk*, we would have your Majesty informed, that though we believe that we offered a greater satisfaction to your Majesties Embassadors then the Instrument of Peace in that case requires and commands, in regard we cannot be perswaded, but that the 11. Article of the Agreements of *Roskild* (as in no wise specifically determining and defining any certain places where these prizes were to be brought ) ought in the same manner to be plainly understood of those things, which were brought into such places of *Africk*, as at that time were reduced into our power , when the African Merchandise was brought thither ; as if the same thing had hapned here in *Europe*, in our Forts and Cities : Nevertheless to manifest our friendship and good will to your Majesty and Subjects, we have declared, that it is our will and pleasure, that the Forts according to the 14. Article should be rendred and restored, as also the Ship with the Merchandise, which can be proved to have come, and to have been brought to our Citie of *Gluckstad*, by true inventory, in which we hope your Majesty will acquiesce : And in case your Majesty either may or will demand more of us in this or any other case, we offer your Majesty our willingness as a neighbour and brother, in all things, and we undertake that we shall perform it so, as that your Majesty will be contented therewith, especially in regard we are fully and assuredly perswaded, as well in this, as in all other businesses, of your Majesties equity and justice. And inasmuch as your Majesty doth very well understand what great dammage it is to our Kingdomes and Territories, that your Majesties Army and Forces have continued there till this time, and have not only had sufficient of such Provision as was due to them after the Pacification, but have besides commanded and extorted very great tributes from the Subjects, and have continued those



kind of exactions so long beyond the time allotted for their quitting of them, that the ruine and desolation of our subjects must inevitably follow, which yet we believe that your Majesty will neither desire nor suffer: as also we are in very great hopes, that your Majesty will not put off the setting of this business, to the end the Army may without any longer delay march out, and the quitting those Quarters be really performed, especially in regard nothing appears according to the tenure of the pacification to be performed on our part, which is not put in execution. We heard afterwards too that your Majesty did suspect, and was a little offended at the Levies of Souldiers made by us, truly we confess, that we are wholly ignorant of any thing of that kind done in our name, much less did we give any command for it, unless there be happily some Officers employed in the command of our Forts, that endeavour to enlarge their Companies. Thus commending your Majesty with all hearty affection, to the protection of God, we wish you all prosperity. Dated at our Castle of Copenhagen, June the 27. 1658.

## Letter Z. Z.

*The Answer of his S. R. M. of Sweden, to the Letters of his S. R. M. of Denmark, brought by Owen Juul.*

WE Charles Gustavus, &c. Most Serene and most Potent Prince, &c. the Lord Owen Juul of Lunby, your Majesties Ambassadour, Governour of the Covent of Marjake, &c. was admitted to audience, so soon as he came. We understand both by him and your Majesties Letters; presented unto us by him, how your Majesty is not onely perswaded, you have condescended so far, as to the present Treaties, especially as to the satisfaction of the *Guinie* Company, that we ought to acquiesce therein; and also doth firmly believe, that we will command our Army to withdraw, and free these Provinces of the burthen of our Forces. We have oft-times both by Letters written to your Majesty, and by our Commissioners, personally attending your Majesty, sufficiently shewed and reiterated, with how great desire we are carried

ryed forth to the perfecting and consummating of this Work, and that chiefly for this cause, that the Estate and affairs of these times, do now require and call for our Army to be in a military posture, and to prevent our Enemies from snatching from us singular opportunities of well-doing: We had also perswaded our selves, even as we are now sustained with the same hope, that seeing so few points rest undispatched, your Ma. would likewise conclude and speedily bring them to a wished end. We have so moderated our commands to our aforesaid Commissioners, as Justice it selfe and equity do require, and the Peace lately made between us and our Kingdoms may permit; beginning to hope assuredly, as becometh a friend and neighbour, that your Majesty will declare your selfe such in this business, that it may be very speedily brought to a period, and that together with the execution of the Peace, we may assure to our selves the security we have only sought by these Treaties. So soon as the Recess shall be subscribed and ratified, we will not suffer so much as a moment to slip, but will command our Army to march and dislodge from hence. Moreover, whatsoever either in presence, or by our Deputies, we have declared to your Majesties above mentioned Ambassadour; we doubt not but as he did commendably discharge the trust committed to him by your Majesty, so he will with like faith and candor declare the things we have signified to him here. Herein we rest confident, heartily commending your Majesty to the divine protection, with wishes of all prosperity as becometh a friend and Neighbour. Dated at Gottorp. 8. July, Anno 1658.

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## Letter A.A.A.

*The Answer of the Commissioners of the Kings Majesty of Denmark, to the project of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiary Commissioners of the Kings Majesty of Sweden, concerning the privileged Swedish Society of Africk.*

*Exhibited from the Danes by the Lord Ambassador of France.*

*Dated 7. July, Anno 1658. Cop.*

**W**Hereas it is without controversie granted, that the Castle *Capo-Cors* appertaining to the privileged Swedish Society of *Africa*, together with a ship not far from thence laden with merchandize, named the Castle of *Stockholme*, besides other Forts and Houses of merchandize in the coasts of *Guinie*, were occupied and taken by warlike force, on the 26. of *January* last past, by *Henry Carloff*, who had not obtained onely a naked and general Commission from his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, as others roving by virtue of a publick Commission; but was authorised by special and expresse command to undertake this expedition, whiles the War lasted between *Denmarke* and *Sweden*; so it cannot be denyed with reason or equity, but that the said Castle, Forts, Houses of merchandise, ships, together with all moveables there found, by the same right of War, and like sovereignty do devolve to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, as his S. R. M. of *Sweden* did assume to himself the Forts subdued during the War here in *Denmarke*, and the ships surprised and taken in the Ports; by virtue of a former seizure of the Dominions; especially the man of War, called *Delmenhorst*, which he stayd in a Port not far from *Corsor*, whilst he was in possession of *Sealand*. And whereas his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, during the transaction of *Roschild*, did require and obtain great satisfaction for themselves, for restitution of the Provinces and Forts seized in them, and also in compensation of damages, and expences; And the 14. Article of the same transaction containeth in plain words, that fortified places on both sides, as well subdued in time of War, as those which

which are to be yielded by the transaction, ought to be surrendered naked, without Artillery, warlike provision and store: so his S. R. M. of *Denmark* ingageth fully and by all means, to restore the aforesaid Castle, Forts, and Factories conquered in time of Warre, on the Coasts of *Guinie*, according to the tenour of this Article. For his aforesaid Majesty of *Denmarke* neither seeth nor understandeth, how other satisfactions can be desired for these things, by virtue of the Treaties, then according to the 14. Article of the transaction of *Roscild*, as which doth onely and solely treat of the manner of yielding fortified places to one another, viz that they were to be restored without artillery; much less by what reasons or grounds, this case may be applyed ( as the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiary Commissioners of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, implyes in their project ) to the XI. Article of the above named pacification at *Roschild*, the formal words whereof are these: *It is likewise mutually covenanted, that all Prizes which have been taken by licensed Commissions, but have not been conveyed into some Haven, before the pacification of Tostrop shall be restored to their true Masters and owners.* Now if by Prizes not conveyed to harbour, they are pleased to understand moveables, which were found in the Castle and Forts, as also the man of War, called the Castle of *Stockholme*, with its lading, lying at anchor not far from the Castle, surely they cannot deny, but they have been truly brought to harbour, seeing the places to which they were brought, and where they lay, did appertain by right of war to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, as aforesaid, and that they were gained by strong hand in open War. But if they say, that Castles and Forts reduced, ought to be understood by Prizes not brought to harbour, surely it is both absurde and impossible, that a Castle, Forts, and the ground on which they are erected, should be removed and transferred from one place to another. Lastly, as to that which concerneth the real security and pledge of certaine Lands, which the Ambassadors demand in their foresaid project, till plenary satisfaction, and restitution to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, or to his subjects, the Swedish African society: his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, doth in no sort perswade himselfe, that more Provinces are to be required of him, which way soever it may be done, then is already granted. But if contrary to expectation, he

will



will not acquiesce in this concession and readiness of his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, which are truly consentaneous to a friend and neighbour, and whereby superabundant satisfaction is given to the transaction of *Roschild*, his abovementioned S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, doth willingly refer this business to Arbitrators, according to the rule prescribed in the Treaties of *Stetin*.

## Letter B. B. B.

*The project of the Danish Commissioners about the business of Guinie  
Exhibited 17. July, Anno 1658.*

**I**T is mutually promised and agreed upon, that his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke* restored to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, and to the privileged African society of the *Swedes*, all that which *Henry Carloff* and his accomplices took away, as well in the open Sea and in harbour, as on the Land and coasts of *Guinie*, by commission granted from his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*: And also that his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, without any delay, so soon as possible may be, cause all that which now remaineth of those things in the River of *Elbe*, not far from *Gluckstad*, which *Henry Carloff* brought with him lately from *Guinie*, and plundered from the subjects of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, to be restored to the above-mentioned society of *Africk*. Concerning all which things, and all others which cannot be presently restored; whether the reduced Castle of *Capo-Cors*, or other Swedish Forts, and Factories in the Coast of *Guinie*; as also the Brass and Iron, great Ordnance in them being, and other movables under what name soever, which shall be either found there, or the members of the African society can sufficiently prove to be taken thence, it is mutually agreed and concluded in this manner, that all these things be estimated at a certain sum of money, which his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke* shall be bound to pay to the African society of *Swedes* in manner following, *viz.* That all that which is presently restored at *Gluckstad*, whether it be the ship it selfe, the Castle of *Stockholm*, or the Lading which it did contain  
due

due regard had of the just value and equal estimation, shall be subtracted and defaulted from the aforesaid sum: Likewise whatsoever may be restored in *Guinie*, whether it be the Castle *Capo-Cors*, with the appertaining Forts and Factories, or other movables and merchandizes which shall be there found, it shall be deducted from the said sum, that is to say, for the Castle and appertaining Forts and Factories, so many Rix Dollars, as they may be valued at by just estimation, after the same manner for the movables and merchandize. But if the aforesaid sum cannot be satisfied hereby, all that which remaineth, shall be most surely paid in ready money, by his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, or by his Deputy, to the Plenipotentiary of the *African Society of the Swedes* at *Hamburgh*, within a year and a day, computing from the time of subscription. During which time his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark* shall be obliged to yield satisfaction, to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, or to his subjects, the priviledged *African society of Swedes*, either by some Merchants of *Hamburgh*, engaging their credit, or by some Lands morgaged for the security of the payment of the aforesaid sum.

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## Letter C. C. C.

*The last Project of the Swedish Ambassadors, about the business of Guinie. Exhibited to the Danish Commissioners at Copenhagen, Dated 18. July, Anno 1658.*

**I**T is agreed and concluded on either part, that according to the tenour of the XI Article of the pacification of *Roschild*, his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, shall be bound to restore to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, as also to the priviledged *African Society of Swedes*, whatsoever *Henry Carloff* and his accomplices have taken away, as well in open Sea and in harbour, as at Land and on the coasts of *Guinie*, by commission granted by his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, and have not brought into any Haven of *Denmarke* or *Holstein*, before the pacification of *Testrup*; And also to make reparations, and to recompence what damages so-  
ever



ever may be sustained by his above mentioned S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and African Society of Swedes, by this expedition and surprisal of Forts, that is to say, after this manner ; That his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, shall speedily, without delay, pretence or excuse, cause all those Merchandises whatsoever, to be restored to the foresaid African Society, either in their natural property, or if they have been sold and alienated, in ready money, which can be proved to have been lately brought by *Carloffe* out of *Guinie* to *Gluckstad*, upon the *Elbe*, and violently taken from the subjects of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*. As concerning the other things which yet remain in *Guine*, and cannot be restored by reason of Remoteness, whether the reduced Castle *Capo Cors*, or other Swedish Forts and Houses of Factory in the coasts of *Guinie*, or movables left there, as Gold, Ladings, or Cargaisons of Ships, provisions, Household furniture, Slaves, Moneys there due to the Society, all sorts of Ships, warlike provision, Arms and Artillery, or any other thing of what quality soever, which the Swedish Society hath there, and contrary to their will hath been hitherto withheld and alienated : as also the losses sustained and inflicted upon his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and his subjects by this expedition shall be speedily restored and delivered by his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark*, to the Plenipotentiary of the African society of *Swedes* there, so soon as a ship can be rigged and sent thither by the African society, to receive all these things ; & as for the damage sustained, it shall be duly repaired and satisfied according to equity. And least any controversie arise about this sum, so that it be over-highly estimated, or undervalued and slighted, whence discords may arise, ; it is thus agreed according to equity and right. that all movables which are imbezilled, and damage sustained, besides the Castles, Forts, Houses of Factorage on the Coasts, and Artillery both of Brass and Iron yet in being, shall be valued at Rix Dollars, which sum, his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark* shall pay and satisfy to the African society of *Swedes* in manner and form following, viz. That whatsoever is now at *Gluckstad*, whether the ship it selfe, or the lading and goods which it containeth, shall be restored for a convenient and ordinary price to be subtracted from the said sum of Rix Dollars ; in like manner whatsoever can be speedily restored of the things left, and yet being in *Guinie*, shall be estimated at a just rate

rate, according to the price it beareth in those places, and deducted from the promised sum. But if all these things whereof we are mutually agreed, do not satisfie this sum of

Rixdollers, whatsoever shall remain and be wanting, shall be most faithfully paid, in ready money in Bank, by his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark*, or by his Deputy, to the Plenipotentiary of the African Society of Swedes at *Hamburgh*, within a year and a day, computing from the day of Subscription. And for the greater assurance and certainty of this business, that the promised restitution may be really performed, and put in execution, according to the definite manner and time, without delay and defraud, his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark*, shall procure certain Merchants of *Hamburgh*, to undertake, by giving Bond, that they will pay that sum, as if it were their own proper debt, in case it should happen that the Danes should delay and put off the making Restitution : Which sum of

shall be enlarged and extended to

Rixdollars, for the Castle of *Capo-Cors*, and other Swedish Forts, Merchants Houses on the Coasts of *Guinie*, if haply they shall in the mean time (contrary to expectation) be reduced into the power of any others; so that the Danes cannot restore the same in due wise to the African Company, as the Merchants Bonds and Bills Obligatory, of which we spake before, do more at large shew and declare.



## Letter D. D. D.

*A Memorial, containing certain Grievances, Offered to Owen Juul, the Envoy of the most Serene, the King of Denmark, by command of his Sacred Majesty, the King of Sweden: at Gothenburg, in the month of April, and the year 1658.*

**A**Lthough his S. R. M. of Sweden had most certainly promised to himself, that it should come to pass that the case of his most Serene Highness, the Duke of *Holstein* of the *Gottorpien* line, by vertue of the 22. Article of the Covenants of *Roschild*, would be composed and ended within the time appointed for the Armies march, especially when in the very Treaties themselves of *Roschild*, those three points concerning the Jurisdiction of *Schwabsted*, the alteration of the Government, and the freedom from the Vassallage of *Sleswick*, were now most evidently determined and approved of, as is very well known, both to the Danish Commissioners, and the Lords the Mediators; and this only remained, to wit, How satisfaction should be made for the damages that were done in the time of the War; and it was thought best, that because the Dukes Ambassadors, who had further Instructions, were not yet come, but both parties did labour as soon as possibly could be to bring the Treaty of peace to an end, that that point of satisfaction should be deferred till their coming; but yet so, that it should be concluded before the second day of *May*. Nevertheless he takes it with some regret, that those Treaties not only went on very slowly and coldly, but that those things which were already agreed upon at *Roschild*, and the Gentlemen the Mediators were privie to, and were declared openly in the name of the Lords the Commissioners of *Denmark*, should now for the greatest part be denied and shrunk back from, and threatnings spread abroad against the most Serene Duke; Nay, that they should by protestation reserve and decree, that in case the matter should not be decided before the set time, the fault should not be laid upon the Danes.

That

2.

That three ships with their burden of 13180 Tun of Salt were not yet restored.

3.

And that those thousand sixty four Horsemen were not yet delivered, as the relation joyned to this doth shew, no regard being made, that the Kings Sacred Majesty of *Sweden* had remitted two thousand Foot that were promised, because an impossibility was pretended on the Danes parr.

4.

Besides, The Danes have not acquitted those Horsemen that are delivered, of their oath to them;

5.

Certain of them at their own will and pleasure have the confidence to interpret the *Roschild* covenants, and especially the 17. Article, as if his S. R. M. Army in *Fuhnen*, and other Provinces and Countries, in the time of their quitting them, could not further transfer to their own use, those goods taken or bestowed on them in the open field, in the time of War, or the contributions which before the Pacification of *Tostrop* were given and promised for the redeeming of the burning of houses, or the money assigned for the same; but that all these should cease after the Peace made, and the Army of his S. R. M. only ought to be content with that food which was weighed unto them, as it were in the Scales, in the meantime letting slip out of their hands what before the peace, they had got to themselves by any just Title whatever. Wich interpretation corrupteth the inhabitants, and affrights them from their due performance of duty, yea in the time of our marching away, it may beget no little error and confusion, especially when out of the aforesaid 17. Article it doth most plainly appear, that the Commissioners ought not to appoint and determine that, by which any thing should be taken away from the Swedish souldiers, of whatsoever moveable goods they either had possessed in the Wars, or had received as a gift from his Sacred Majesty, or that the money demanded, and contribution promised before the peace for prevent-



ing the burning of houses, and that the provision for meat and drink should altogether cease and be annulled, but only for this end, that upon the departing of the Armies, no force or injury should be brought upon the Inhabitants, and during the time of their stay, till the time of their marching out, good Discipline might flourish and be observed, lest a souldier, because he knows he must quickly leave those places, under the name of necessary sustenance, should dare to burden the inhabitants with new contributions, or money for the redeeming of the burning of houses, or any other burdens, upon what account soever it be, or should exact or extort any thing else from them, besides that which belongeth to his necessary sustenance, and what is appointed by the Commissioner of either side.

## 6.

Although therefore this is the genuine sense of the Article, and they that otherwise perswade themselves, place their foundation on an ill supposition; yet they are not afraid to spread and scatter amongst the people, as if the Peace were violated on his S. Majesties part; whence they deny, and will not grant, that whatsoever moveable goods were possessed by the right of War, or were by his S. Majesty given to others as a gift; they hinder the provision of Victuals and food before the 18. of *February* being demanded, and appointed for certain uses, even until now; they forbid the Inhabitants of the Cities, that they should not dare to buy corn, or any other of those goods which his S. R. M. gave to his servants; that by this means they who have gotten any right unto themselves by the Kings favour, should be defrauded of it, though from thence they can promise no profit unto themselves.

## 7.

Moreover there are certain Rocks and Islands, which according to the fifth and sixth Articles of the *Roschild* agreements, ought truly to go along with the firm land, but they are not yet delivered; amongst which number *Ween* is especially, which in times past, as well as now, is an appurtenance of *Schonen*, and therefore this time ought not to be severed from it.

## 8.

Neither do we agree one with another about other certain things, which truly are not expressed by name in the Covenants, yet they are of that condition, that by necessary and unavoydable consequence, it is most clear they must be included in them, 1. To wit, that his S. R. M. by reason of his Superiority, Royalty, and Jurisdiction, which belong to his sacred Majesty, by the virtue of the 5. Article, as well by Sea as by Land, after the same manner as the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* in times past possessed the same, for hereafter may bring his Navy or Armies without any fore-notice from the Baltick Sea into the Northern, or out of the Northern Sea into the Baltick. 2. That a mutual salute and other offices of honour be given to him, whose Castle he that will pass by cometh nearest unto, so that both the Castles of these Northern Kings, seated in the *Sound*, should have both the like honour shewed them. And all these from this ground, because his serene Majesties superiority and Royalty, by virtue of the fore-named Articles, extend themselves even to the middle of the *Sound*. That which by them is otherwise expounded, who would willingly fasten another, yea double sense, on the 21 Article, and by that means would seize upon the rights and Royalties belonging to his sacred Majesty. Whereupon his serene Majesty desires nothing more then that these things might wholly be decided and composed for the taking away of all mistakes.

## 9.

There are certain Noble men having their goods and possessions in *Schonen*, who would do their best endeavours and service for his Serene Majesty; but they cannot be absolved from the former oath, whereby they are bound to the Kingdom of *Denmark*, but are put off till another time, though they have been often solicitous for that purpose.

## 10.

Neither can his Serene Majesty understand what they would have, in regard they do not onely not dismiss their Forrain and German Souldiers in *Denmark* after the Peace was made, and where neither any enemy is in readiness, nor is it probable that  
any



any should now assault them, but also all those Levies which were made in the time of the late War, are now as before continued: Yes, and those Officers who would willingly withdraw themselves from this work, are confirmed by *Rosenwing*, and are warned that they should in no wayes leave off, as though plainly no peace were intended to be restored: when yet his Serene Majesty might very well enter upon an accompt, what might be required for the raising of such a Levy of Souldiers, and what cost is to be expended for the maintenance of Forrainers. Wherefore his serene Majesty, as it becometh a friend and Neighbour, wisheth and desireth, that even as he hath firmly resolved in his own mind, not at all to depart from his solemn engagement to the Covenants, so that on the Danish part also, all that might be taken away from amongst them, that can beget or foment matter of suspicion, as though he had not yet that security, which his serene Majesty by the Covenants had promised to himself, but rather there were danger how he should have any security at his back, and therefore his subjects should alwayes be in fear and suspicion; especially when it is not hid from his serene Majesty, what the Lord *Bunengen* writeth into his Country, and what Plots he hath in his head. Neither can it be unknown to his Serene Majesty, what ill and wicked Counsels against the publique, the Governours of *Gluckstad*, or the Council of State there did furnish them with, to wit, that there was no true friendship to be held between his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, and his S. R. M. of *Sweden*; and that likewise the Lord *Rosenwing*, directly against the genuine sense of the second Article of the *Roschild* Covenants, very often appointed meetings in *Holland*, and held correspondence with the *Polands*, *Dantzichers* and others, Residents, Ambassadors, and Ministers of such as were affected to his S. R. M. of *Swedens* interest. Besides *Frederick* of *Ahlefeld*, had the confidence openly to cast out threats against the Duke of *Holstein* of the *Gottorpien* line, that his most serene Highness should have thanks forsooth, when the Swedish Army marched out of the Kingdom.

We pass by in silence, what discourses and speeches others of the chief Danish Ministers have set out, which point-black are opposite to the twenty third Article of the Agreements. All which things afford cause of suspicion, that there are yet certain men, who delight again to stir up the fire covered in the embers, and

to fetch that from Hell which should overthrow and disturb the common tranquillity, and the reconciliation and safety of the Northern Kingdoms. Therefore as his S.M. hath resolved in his own mind, in all things to conform himself to the *Roschild* Agreements, and inviolably to observe the particular points of them, and Articles in their genuine and true sense. So his said S. R. M. can have nothing happen out more wished for, nor more welcome, then if the other side should strive with the like diligence for the like end, and all those things, of which before mention was made of, should speedily according to the tenure of the Covenants, be corrected, compounded, and absolutely decided. And his Royal Majesty, his Kingdoms, Territories, and Subjects, may enjoy the same security, which by the foresaid Agreement, was obtained, and that with all the speed that may be, that so at last, the Kings Army may not be forced to stay in *Denmarke* beyond the set time for their departure.

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## Letter E. E. E.

*The memorial of Owen Juul, Ambassadour of the most Serene King of Denmark, offered to his S. M. of Sweden at Gothenburgh, the 23 day of April 1658.*

**T**He King of *Denmark's* sacred Majesty, my most Gracious Lord and King, requireth of your Royal Majesty, as it becometh a neighbourly friend and brother, that your S. R. M. would be pleased according to that good sincere & candid friendships which is now mutually betwixt your S. S. M. M. by Grants or Letter Pattents of your Majesty, directed to some Province particularly, and the Islands thereunto adjacent; or if that likes not your Majesty, so well by some generall Order, Copies of which to be the better believed, may be dispatched out of the Court of Chancery, for the help and comfort of the subjects; as also by your Royal Orders to give very strict charge to your Officers now remaining in any Provinces, to demand and exact no Monies for the redeeming of Houses from firing, or other Contributions, under what name soever, since the pacification at *Tøstrup*,



*Strup*, on the 18. day of *February*, unless such as were promised before the time aforesaid, and those, so that certain times of payment may be appointed by particuler obligations: much less, that they may not be wrested from them by the Souldiery; but that all things which were not given and granted to others before that time by any special donative, as we now said (in which case though they must produce sufficient testimonys under his Majesties hand and Seal) or are otherwise saved and preserved, do remain inviolate to their own lawful owner, of what sort soever they be of; and therefore no one of what condition soever, upon this account, ought to do any thing against the 11. and 17. Articles of the Instrument of Peace; but he that shall be guilty of such a crime, shall be bound to give an account of this his crime to the lawfull Proprietor, and to make him due and sufficient satisfaction, and restore those things he hath taken away: Moreover, that the whole Army may according to the 17. Article of the said Transaction, be content with their necessary sustentation, according to an Ordinance already made, or to be made to this purpose by the Danish and Swedish Commissioners, and that nothing more should be exacted, either for the raising stores of provisions in some places, or for the support of the Navy. And if happily the Army should stay beyond all expectation, after the second of *May* next, in the Territories of his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, that every one buy his own provision; and that no one demand or exact necessary provision for himself, but in one place and one Province; nor shall it be lawful for any Regiments or Troops, or Officers, of what quality soever they be, which are far remote, and are provided for in other places, to assign and grant Quarters. Lastly, that Discipline and good Order may be observed about their marching away, and no violence committed on the subjects, or their Goods taken away, but rather the Danish Souldiers may have the liberty to be there, to divert and hinder such kind of irregularities, his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, my most Gracious Lord, is very confident, that your Royal Majesty will gratifie him in this, in as much as it is wholly agreeable to the Peace lately concluded, and the sincere friendship that is made, that so his S. R. M. subjects may not perish and be undone; but that they may also reap the benefit of the late Peace, and retain some kind of power, his S. R. M. my most Gracious Lord, will thankfully, in the future acknowledge,  
this

his singular affection and neighbourly love, which your S. R. M. shall in that kind show him : And as I do with the first expect your welcome answer and expedition ( especially in regard the time goes away, wherein the subjects should be relieved in this business ) So I, &c .

Owe. Jewel.

## Letter F. F F.

*A Letter of the Lords Ambassadors to the President of the Council of War, in which is laid down the genuine sense of the 17. Article of the Agreements at Roskild.*

*Illustrious Lord Baron and President,*

**I**N as much as we do hear almost every day of complaints and grievances, viz. That the Inhabitants of this Kingdom are oppressed with unjust burthens, by reason not onely of the diverse new Contributions which are since the Peace established, imposed, but of the heavy impositions wherewith they are agrieved and endamaged : which, if so, is wholly repugnant and contrary to the intention of his S. R. M. our King and Master, and to the Agreements lately made. Whereupon we could not but give notice of such complaints, to the President of the Council of War, to whom the care and ordering of such things is committed, friendly requiring him to use his diligent endeavour, that such kind of extortions being wholly contrary to the Peace made, may be no more exercised, but with all kind of severity to strive, that none, whoever he be, shall dare in the future to aggrieve the Countreyes with new exactions, besides the Contributions demanded of the Countreyes before the Peace was established, or such as his S. R. M. gave order should be demanded, whether they come under the name of moneys for preserving Houses from firing, or to raise the provision of monethly Contributions, or for the fitting and supply of the Navy, or any other of this kind, or to exact and squeeze out Taxes lately imposed since the 18. day of February, that his S. R. M. justies most Gracious will and pleasure may be performed, and all things removed and avoided, which are contrary to

Y

the



the Instrument of Peace and the genuine sence thereof, and may easily administer causes of mistakes and dissensions: But as to what concerns the monethly contributions, that they go on in the same manner as they were formerly agreed on by both parties, till the first day of *May*, unless his S. R. M. shall graciously grant to some one or more a freedom from such kind of burdens as were imposed before the peace was made. This we thought our duty to acquaint the Lord President of the Council with, in regard we have received command from his S. R. M. wherever there shall be occasion, diligently to perswade, that such kind of enormities as we have made mention of, and do hear of, may be wholly removed and taken away. At *Copenhagen*, April 8. 1658.

*Steno Bielke. P. 7. Coyet.*

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*A Letter of the Council of State of Gluckstad to the most Serene the King of Denmark, wherein are counsels prejudicial to the Swedes.*

**M**Ost Serene and most Potent King, our most gracious Lord, we cannot but out of a most humble allegiance, devotion, and obedience to your S. R. M. with a truly troubled heart discover to your S. R. M. how that News of very dangerous consequence is carried from *Gottorp* and other places to *Lubeck* and *Hamburgh*, viz That the King of *Swedens* Army is gone as far as into *Sealand* it self, & that he will force your S. R. M. and the Lords the Senators of the Kingdom to make very hard and unjust terms of peace; nay, that they are almost approved and concluded, by vertue of which your Royal Majesty will grant the whole Provinces of *Schonen* and *Blecking*, with part of your Fleet of War, 2000 Horse, and as many Foot of your Majesties own Army, a great sum of money, the Island *Barnholm* and the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose* in *Norway*, and besides, which is the main matter of all, that your Majesty will enter into a League with the Swedes offensive and defensive. We cannot indeed give full credit to such kind of reports, nor can we perswade our selves, that the Swedes, if they make that their business, and would strike a lasting peace with your R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, would build and found it on such unjust conditions

ons as can never hold firm and constant. Nor do we make any question but that your R. M. with the Lords the Senators of your Kingdom, who are principally concerned in this affair, according to your singular Royal Prudence, would have strictly weighed all these matters, had we been silent in advising you: But the allegiance and fidelity that we have sworn to your Maj. provoke us to it, especially as being those Dukedoms which nature, situation, ancient agreements of union and love, have so straitly tied together to your Majesties Kingdoms, that the very safety or ruine of the one, dependeth upon the good or bad fortune of the other, and both must bear an equal share in the others fate: Whereupon we do most humbly hope, that your Majesty according to your wonted clemency, will not interpret this loyal care of ours in any ill sense; for if all *Schonen* as the report goes, be lost, your S. R. M. in regard it doth ly so near *Copenhagen*, will have dangerous and mischievous neighbours, who are naturally your enemies, and lose not that nature in time of Peace, still with an eye on you, and be subject to perpetual dangers: half the shoar of the Streight of the Sound would be subject to their Jurisdiction, and they would very hardly allow your Majesty a free disposal of it. To pass by other things which were to be surrendered, of all things we think the perpetual League offensive or defensive to be the most insupportable: For if so, your Majesty must of necessity 1. forsake the Hollanders and all other your Confederates 2. make them all your foes and enemies 3. of the same, as is laid down, 78, 75, 68, 62, 78, 67, 83, 45, 64, 78, 73, 42, 69, 63, 99, 65, 94, 88, 42, 77, 44, 59, 93, 51, 77, 51, 85, 45, 69, 58, 41, 73, 55, 59, 55, 91, 44, 58, 41, 88, 83, 32, 99, 33, 83, 91, 41, 94, 77, 45, 54, 89, 77, 64, 77, 91, 85, 48, 59, 44, 31, 41, 99, 76, 73, 45, 54, 78, 51, 91, 67, 41, 40. you may expect in their Countries as enemies, and all extremities of hostility. 4.

59, 41, 93, 78, 85, 54, 85, 45, 99, 88, 21, 76, 68, 83, 77, 54, 96, 31, 62, 78, 45, 93, 83, 96, 58, 85, 33, 96, 77, 93, 79, 58, 45, 75, 89, 61, 86, 91, 93, 41, 75, 62, 83, 97, 66, 66, 65, 94, 53, 53, 83, 56, 77, 42, 85, 44, 94, 45, 78, 66, 54, 83, 99, 54, 66, 75, 85, 76, 41, 59, 93, 85, 76, 58, 62, 93, 88, 33, 76, 89, 93, 43, 44, 85, 76, 44, 78, 45, 83, 76, 55, 43, 65, 76, 83, 44, 45, 76, 96, 41, 73, 52, 67, 52, 89,



44, 93, 62, 93, 44, 67, 91, 45, 42, 51, 91, 43, 44, 85, 45, 78. or according to their own principals would never be without war, would engage themselves to them, and as 98, 75, 43, 44, 85, 44, 76, 73, 45, 85, 44, 89, 41, 79, 85, 33, 53, 93, 55, 43, 85, 45, 78, 59, 65, 79, 85, 42, 58, 93, 85, 68, 66, 44, 54, 85, 59, 41, 55, 43, 86, 77, 41, 75, 78, 55, 42, 68, 53, 94, 75, 65, 96, 85, 96, 42, 85, 45, 68, 62, 76, 83, 55, 43, 85, 45, 66, 70, 58. 5. There will be a necessity of being enemy to all they are enemies to, of granting the gain only to them, but to bear damage and expence equal with them. These and many other reasons make us that we cannot believe that your R. M. will suffer such intolerable conditions to be imposed on you by violence, as cannot bring any peace to your Kingdoms and Provinces, but will continually raise matters and seeds of War. To say nothing, how much at 54, 76, 85, 44, 67, 31, 96, 57, 68, 51, 31, 85, 69, 78, 54, 44, 83, 85, 33, 93, 41, 68, 79, 91, 45, 54, 77, 86, 76, 54, 85, 44, 68, 77, 42, 76, 83, 45, 33, 64, 85, 45, 66, 77, 91, 73, 97, 94, 53, 66, 33, 97, 83, 45, 66, 77, 93, 43, 76, 44, 85, 67, 44, 86, 63, 31, 94, 45, 93, 42, 53, 75, 55, 43, 85, 45, 68, 74, 58, 73, 69, 33, 58, 43, 31, 44, 93, 33, 85, 67, 33, 96, 43, 99, 43, 85, 75, 78, 33, 78, 56, 73, 58, 45, 66, 54, 66, 76, 89, 44, 85, 41, 52, 85, 55, 33, 98, 58, 52, 85, 44, 93, 97, 55, 53, 86, 93, 33, 75, 45, 85, 45, 77, 86, 58, 47. ----- especially in-regard that your Royal Majesty hath yet a whole Navy very well provided, the Citie of *Copenhagen* obedient and faithful to you, all the Kingdoms of *Norway* and *Schonen* at your back, and in your power, that therefore you will not suffer your self to be imposed on, by the approval of such unjust conditions : Besides this, the United Provinces must for their own States-sake stick to you, and come in to your assistance as soon as ever the Sea is navigable ; nay, those Auxiliary Forces which we made mention of formerly, are now on their march. The Ice which God made as a Bridge for the Swedish Army, is now removed ; and it may very easily fall out, that they may have harder coming out, then getting in. Prosperous successes when they are at the height, usually meet with a stop ; of which we may see a late example happened in the Kingdom of *Poland*, where at first the Swedes beat the

( 165 )

the King out of all his Dominions, and forced him to the farthest parts of his Kingdom bordering upon *Russia*; yet the hand of God hath put a bit in their mouthes, that they are forced to come of with loss and now leave all *Poland*. Time and the thawing of the Ice will most assuredly bring your Majesty in relief. Your Majesty began the War to gain a good peace, and secure your Borders: If you can gain this upon good and just conditions, you ought to embrace it; but a Peace upon ill terms is neither to be given nor taken. In the mean time we are of a firm hope, that God above will not forsake your S. R. Ms. most just cause, and aid them with assistance from on high, so that all things may happen and be to the glory of his holy Name, the lasting peace and security of these Kingdoms and Provinces, and the preservation of your Majesties Royal Authority, &c. *At Gluckstad, February 25. 1658.*

*Your Royal Majesties most humble Subjects,*  
*D. Rein King K. John Helmes. J. Steiman. Conrad Hesse. D.*

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## Letter G.G.G.

*A Letter from the Ahlsfeldts, to his most Serene Majesty of Denmark, perswading him to the same things with the former.*

**M**OST Serene and most Potent King, our most gracious Lord, We are informed from diverse places and from sundry persons (which however we cannot fully believe) that a certain, sudden and hasty Peace is concluded between your Royal Majesty and the King of *Sweden*, by reason of the granting of so many large and rich Provinces, Ships, Souldiers and ready money, hurtful and pernicious to your S. R. M. and besides that a League offensive and defensive against any one whatever: In this incertainty we hope and trust, that affairs stand as they did between your Majesty and the foresaid King of *Sweden*, and that so disadvantageous a Peace is not concluded upon such hard conditions. We think it therefore our duty to give your Majesty a true account of the State of these Dukedoms; for whose preservation we are more particularly obliged to be solicitous; as likewise to inform your Majesty with the quality of our Garrisons and Ammunitions, which we shall do in few words, we being uncertain how our Letters may arrive to your Majesties Royal hands, there being  
more



more danger of their miscarrying, by reason that the frost doth still continue: Your Majesty may therefore be pleased to know, that we are in a posture of not fearing, by Gods blessing, what the enemy can do unto us; and we are confident, that in case they should attempt any thing upon us after the weather is broken, yet that we shall give them such an entertainment as shall afford them little cause to brag of their success against us; we cannot deny but that we stand in want of some few things of which we shall give your Majesty an account by the first secure conveniency of shipping, our wants being only such as may easily be supplied, especially when your Majesty shall have the assistance of the *Hollanders Forces* which may soon relieve us out of our necessities, according as *I Dethleffe ab Ahlefeldt* did most dutifully represent unto your Majesty in that relation of my expedition sent from *Hamburg*, a Copy whereof is herewithal sent unto your Majesty in case my former should have miscarried. Moreover *I Frederick ab Ahlefeldt* did likewise send your Majesty a Narrative of my voyage from *Hamburg*, a Duplicate whereof I should now inclose to your Majesty but for the uncertainty of the conveyance, and in regard the delaying of it for sometime longer cannot be of any damage.

And because whilst we are yet writing, we are certainly inform'd by persons of good credit, that besides those auxiliary Forces of *Brandenburg*, there are also others making ready in *Holland* for your Majesties relief and assistance, nay, and that Consultations are now had, how they may most securely and speedily be convey'd to your Majesty: We cannot therefore but hope your Majesty will be pleased at least to protract those Treaties, until your Majesties assistances may be united together, and then we should humbly conceive, you had much better attack your Enemies, rather than assent to such a peace, which is worse even then War it self. These things thus-perfected, we doubt not but your Majesty by assistance of your Confederates might obtain a glorious, secure, and firm peace advantageous both to your Majesty, your posterity, the *Duke-doms* and Subjects, and such a Peace as may soon recompence all the losses we have hitherto sustained. In confidence and hopes whereof, we, &c.

Your Majesties most humble and obedient Servants,  
*Caius ab Ahlefeldt. Dethleffe ab Ahlefeldt. Frederick ab Ahlefeldt.*

POSTSCRIPT

## POST-SCRIPT.

**M**ost gracious King and Lord, I make bold to acquaint your M. that in case your M. be enclined to continue the War against *Sweden*, it would not be amiss that the *Elector of Brandenburg*, and your Majesties other allies were acquainted therewith, to the end they might be the more industrious in assisting your Majesty with their aids. To that end your Majesty may send some fit person into *Berlin*, who may remain there in the quality of a Resident, and so observe and inform your Majesty, from time to time, of such passages as may occur. Dated as abovesaid.

*Derhlesse ab Ahlefeldt.*

## Letter H. H. H.

*An Extract out of Rosenwing's Letter to the Lord Gersdorff, Dated Amsterdam the 13<sup>th</sup> of August, Anno 1658.*

**A**S to that part of your Excellencies Letter, advising me to discourse, with some of the Council of State, concerning their assisting us with forces, in case our Neighbours Army should think of making any longer stay in these parts which already are but too much destroyed, and particularly what aid may be hoped for towards the securing of *Sealand* and *Copenhagen*. In order thereunto, I have spoken with several of them, and can get no other reply but this, that in the late dissolved assembly of the States of *Holland*, it was decreed that their Ambassadors Resident with the King of *Sweden*, should earnestly urge that King to withdraw his Forces out of the Provinces, and that the Troops quartering in *Holstein*, *Jutland*, and *Fuhnen*, should with all speed march away, according to the Treaty and his Majesties promise. But as yet I cannot learn, whether the provincial Decree be reported by their Pensionaries to the States General, & what they have decreed there in it, much less what it may produce with the King of *Sweden*: my fears tell me, it will signifie but little, with him, unless it put very home, and accompanied with other arguments of more weight and efficacy. What hereafter shall come to my knowledge concerning this affair, shall be communicated to your Excellency, presently after my arrival at the *Hague*, &c.

Letter



## Letter I. I. I.

*An Extract out of Beuningens Letter, Dated the 20th of July 1658  
Copenhagen, wherein he gives an account of Morstein.*

**T**He Lord Envoy extraordinary of Poland here, intends suddenly to go over Sea with a Pass from his Majesty of Sweden; but I suppose he will stay a little longer in expectation of News from the Diet at *Warsovia*, at the rising of which he questioneth not but the *Muscovites* will joyn with Poland against Sweden, and that a perfect peace will be concluded with the *Cossacks*: Your High and mighty Lordships shall hereafter have a more certain account of it.

## Letter K. K. K.

*The Swedish Ambassadors Letter to the French Ambassador, wherein they urge the Conclusion of the Treaty.*

*My Lord,*

**T**He Industry which your Lordship hath ever used to procure the establishment of a sincere Peace between the two Crowns, doth oblige us to acquaint your Lordship, how the King our Master in those dispatches which we yesterday received from him, doth not onely insist upon the Orders which he first gave us; but doth also command us, and that very seriously, to try the Danish Lords, and to put them to it, whether they would gladly have things settled or not. Hereupon we find our selves tyed up, so, as we cannot recede from the Propositions formerly delivered to their Lordships, the Commissioners; and thereupon it is, that we beseech your Excellency to procure by your mediation, the Danes to give us a final answer, to the intent the King our Master may really know what it is he may expect and hope from our Negotiation. We also beg your Excellency to pardon us, that we give you this trouble, as likewise to believe, that we shall ever remain,

*Your Excellencies, &c.*

*Steno Bickke. P. J. Co, et.*

*This present morning, being  
the 19. of June, 1658.*

**FINIS:**

